BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 19 · BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank,
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
SAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
23 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,109
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
„	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,106
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
3rd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
15th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
31st Jan.	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
31st „	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Feb,	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.
5th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
22nd Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
27th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
3rd Feb.	KARAPALA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Baron Napier..	Thomson ..	..	13 Jan.	24 Jan.
Toyooka Maru ..	S. Tsuji	7094	15 „	29 „
xMorioka Maru ..	S. Amano	1469	16 „	21 „
Liverpool Maru ..	....	5864	21 „	30 „
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 „	3 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	2 Mar.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F50,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and Interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mng. Agent.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Youths to learn Touch Typewriting on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R2477.

WANTED—Applicants seeking Employments to Consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with Messrs. KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R2491

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell the shares of a well-established limited coal company. Apply with certificates and references to Box No. 1173, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R2462A

WANTED.—A smart ELECTRICIAN CHAUFFEUR, One possessing first class wireman's certificate preferred as the selected man in addition to driving motor cars will have to be in charge of a three-phase 9 H.P. electric motor. Apply enclosing certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 1191, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2502

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the post of Upper Division Clerk in the Office of the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, pay Rs 110-5-150. Experience of office routine, proof-correcting, noting and drafting necessary. Post is non-pensionable and subject to probation of three months. On confirmation candidate will be admitted to the Committee's Provident Fund. Apply in own hand-writing to the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Post Box 1002.
A 24880

WANTED

VISITORS to see me with double limbs in a spirit bottle.

BABY,
C/o. Exhibition, Colaba.

VISITORS to see me having SIX LEGS.

Mr. MONKEY,
C/o. Exhibition, Colaba

VISITORS to see me a living BOY and GIRL combined in one form.

3 LEGGED HUMAN BEING,
C/o. Exhibition, Colaba.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Borivli, three BLOCKS with camp furniture, Rs. 45 p. m. each. Ten minutes' walk from station, ample water. Apply to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2501

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED.—RESIDENTIAL QUARTER, having four airy bed-rooms, One dining hall, One drawing hall, Garage for two Motor cars, State location and rent per month. c/o Post Box No. 459, Bombay.
N 24882

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD.,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHOLESALE Trade Price List on request. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Bombay.
R2478.

ELECTRIC THERMAE, Russian Baths and Scientific Hand and Electric Massages. Nurse attendance. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder.
T R2508

FIRMS desirous of reliable Purchasing and Selling Agents for N. W. F. P., should correspond with Messrs. FATEH CHAND ANRDA & SONS, Dera Ismail Khan.
N R2507

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Wadeva St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN Entrance Examination will be held at Bombay, during the 1st week of March, 1926, to select candidates for permanent employment as Clerks and Storekeepers in the Indian Army Service Corps. Candidates desirous of appearing in this examination, should apply to A. D. S. & T., Bombay District, Bombay, Bombay Castle behind Town Hall, who will supply further particulars regarding examination subjects, marks, conditions of service, pay and promotion, free of charge.

1. OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.—Elementary Arithmetic, Dictation, precis-writing, colloquial English and hand-writing.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—Shorthand and Type-writing.

2. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES.

(i) Educational Qualifications—Matriculate, School Final or School Leaving Certificates. (Applicants for Storekeepers appointments must possess an elementary knowledge of book-keeping).

(ii) Age on 1st March, 1926, must be under 25 years.
24873

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column,

NOTIFICATION.

THE CALICUT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL proposes to introduce Electric Street Lighting in the Town. Applications are invited from persons or firms as early as possible stating the terms on which they will undertake the same

A report on the preliminary survey taken already shows prospects of a good return of profits. Copies of the reports can be had on application on payment of 10 annas in postage stamps to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calicut.

(Sd.) C. P. CHANDRAN, Secretary
For Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Calicut, 12-1-26. C24872

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January, 1926.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926 to MONDAY, the 8th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December, 1925, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 22nd February, 1926. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
C24857

WANTED

WANTED—Temporary STUDIO ASSISTANT, Architectural Section, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The appointment is only officiating. The duties of the Studio Assistant are to a great extent clerical but he should have some knowledge of the technical terms of Architecture and Engineering. He should have passed the Matriculation Examination of a Recognised University and be very proficient in English and in Typewriting. He will be required to attend daily from 7-30 to 10 a.m. and from 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. and also to take such duty as shall be required in connection with the Special Study Classes, Debating Society, Library, etc., on Public Holidays; time allowance will however be made during ordinary working days or School Vacations to compensate for such special duties.

The salary is Rs. 100-5-150 per mensem. Applications from candidates for this post should be made in the first instance in writing only to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant and should clearly state:—

(a) age with date of birth, (b) Caste, (c) Where educated, (d) Educational qualifications with class and year of passing each examination, (e) copies of testimonials as to character and fitness for the post from Heads of institutions or Firms in which the candidate has been studying or serving for the last three years, (f) Practical experience.

CLAUDE BATLEY,
A.R.I.B.A.
Professor of Architecture.
C24871

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.
Mysore, (South India).

NOTICE.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD at the forthcoming ANNUAL MEETING at Delhi (February 22nd-24th) will appoint a whole-time Secretary. The post carries a salary of Rs. 600-50/1-700, and the appointment will be in the first instance for two years. The candidate selected will be expected to take up his duties in the first week of April, 1926.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February.

N. S. SUBBA RAO,
Secretary,
Inter-University Board, Mysore.
Dated, the 18th January, 1926.
24881

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

1/2ND BOMBAY PIONEERS, I. T. F.

SEALED TENDERS required for Messing the above Unit in Camp at Ghatkopar.

Particulars can be obtained from BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, 5, Wallace Street, Fort.
24874

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & Co., Mr. BULLIDAN JESIRAM THANVI and Mr. MOTILAL LALLUBHAI MARFATIA, carrying on business as Bullion Merchants at Khara Khuwa, Bombay, under the style or firm of Khimji Poonja, has been DISSOLVED as from the 20th day of January, 1926.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1926.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 557 of 1901.
Application No. 1396, 1925.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and having its Registered Office at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

GUMBHUPAND AKILANDAIYA, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ootakmand, in the Presidency of Madras, Kumarapuram Sheshadri Doraswami Iyer, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Banglore, in the Territory of Mysore, being the Agents and Secretaries of the said Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited ..... Defendant.

and

THE AURANGABAD MILLS, LIMITED ..... Assignees.

To,

(1) C. MINAKSHI AIYA. and (2) C. KRISHNA MURTI AIYA, sons and legal representatives of the deceased original 1st defendant, C. Akilandaiya.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court, before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of February, 1926, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced and order made against you on the 20th day of March, 1902, and 8th August, 1902, respectively, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. M. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of November, 1925.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Assignees.
C24884

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. (1) LILADHAR HARIRAM, (2) MADHAVJI HARIRAM and (3) NANJI HARIRAM, doing business as Hariram Bhimji Sons and Co., as the Mortgagees thereof put up for Auction Sale the undermentioned property pursuant to the Power of sale vested in them under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd day of December, 1923, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Anandrao Ramchandra Vinayak Ranjit, when our client was the highest bidder for and declared the purchaser thereof.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing an area of four hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being Plot No. 50 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, together with all and singular the buildings compounds thereon bounded, on the North-East and on the South-East by Plot No. 50A of the said estate to be leased to Markandrai Girjaprasad Desai, on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 49A of the said estate agreed to be leased to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Lalubhai Shamaldas Mehta, which piece or land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7335 and Cadastral Survey No. 492, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1926.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24879

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT —By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons. Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all Murders, Crimes or Offences had, done or committed by any of our Native Indian Subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1926.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
24773

22 ct. Ornamental Rolled Gold

Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.

Write now to save disappointment.

Price with fine bracelet .. Rs. 12-8
18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental "C" Time-piece .. .. Rs. 3-0
Emden Fountain pen 14 kt. Rolled Gold nib .. .. .. Rs. 2-8

CAPTAIN WATCH COY.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1741 of 1924.

Bai KESARBAI, wife of Champsey Jiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, dated the 23rd day of June, 1925 and the Consent Judge's order, dated 18th January, 1926, herein, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1926, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 846, New No. 8011 and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3333 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6186 and Street Nos. 214-216 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, or or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Fakruddin, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacob.

SECONDLY: All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's bill 60 square yards but on actual measurement found to contain 58.77 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 845, New No. 8010; Old Survey No. 1872, New Survey No. 841 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3334 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6187, Street Nos. 218-220 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Miya bin Faku Miya, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fatmabibi Jitekar, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 842, 2955, New No. 8006, Old Survey Nos. 1873, 1371; New Survey No. 842 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3235 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6188, Street Nos. 222-226 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a foot-path and beyond that by Erskin Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Aishabibi but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

All these pieces are consolidated into one piece as shown in the plan filed with the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
24878

How is your luck in the new year ?

Great good fortune may be yours !

Send your date of birth for a detailed Reading of your life for 1926 with weekly predictions from month to month, Moon Table and Daily Hour Guide for every day in 1926 will accompany free.

Fee Rs. 2/4 only by M.O. or V.P.P. Get it from INDIA'S PREMIER Predictionist whom the Ruling Princes constantly consult.

PROF. SEKHAR
B. A. (Wash.) I. S. C. (London)
THE GREAT MESMERIST
Ellore (West Godavery Dist.)
MADRAS PRESY.

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AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
Should pasts be punished mercilessly or should society forgive?
The answer to this is found in
"Being Respectable"
Starring
Marie Prevost. Monte Blue, Louise Fazenda, Irene Rich, Theodore Von Eltz, Frank Currier.
Pathe Super Gazette
A Complete Record of World Wide Events
"Roughest Africa"
Starring
STAN LAUREL
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
Now playing at
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF TOYS AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., OF MESSRS. BEHRAM & CO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 933 of 1925 (Karanjia vs. Irani), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market :—

The stock-in-trade of Toys and shop furniture, etc., of the firm of Messrs. Behram and Co.

The above on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Order instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in Possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

A lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture consisting of Telescopic and oblong dining tables, chairs, one grandfather's clock hour and half hour chiming, carved screens, wall brackets with mirror tiled top teapoys, armed chairs, brass and teak bedsteads, cupboards, electric table lamps, English folding invalid chair on bicycle wheels, dressing tables, Japanese flower pots and umbrella stands, marble and plaster fountains, marble flower pots, etc., etc.

The above on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator, 'The India Agency Ltd.' (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at 'Marker Building', opposite Sharo Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort :—

A lot of office furniture consisting of large and small writing tables, chairs, bookstands, tea-poys, teak and blackwood cupboards, one iron safe on stand by 'Godrej,' one iron safe on stand by 'Lions,' large partition with half-doors, copying press, Mehta boxes, etc. etc.

The above on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE AT MITHA MANSION NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

On SUNDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mitha Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order dining, drawing, verandah and bed-room furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, made to order, automatic dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, large and small carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites fancy cabinets ornaments, figures, phonographs, writing tables, glass door book-cases, one lot valuable books single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloths and gents presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, purdahs, hat stands, ice box, one Pathe 'phone with educational model, electric motor, one six-cylinder seven-seater "Davis" motor car in running order, newly painted and overhauled 1922 model.

One "Buick" 1922, Model 7-seater 6-cylinders, in running order newly painted and overhauled.

One Canoe shape Cabriolet with rubber-tyred wheels.

The property of L. G. Bash, Esquire of Messrs. Northern Aluminium Co. Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

ENTRANCE FEE REDUCED TO As. 4.
THE VISHWA BHARAT LUXMI
EXHIBITION
OLD COTTON GREEN GROUND (Colaba).
Open from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. up to the 31st January, 1926.
(1) Exhibits from all Parts of India. The Art Gallery and Ladies Section Open to You.
(2) Phadke's Fine Arts (Wax Shows) quite new to the public.
(3) Wonderful Baby with Four Hands, Four Legs, Two Backs and One Head.
(4) The Three Headed Man, The Human Spider, The Floating Girl, The Indian Palna, Char-o-Plane and many others.
COME and SEE
EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD
THE LIVING BOY AND GIRL (Combined in one human being)
AND
THE LIVING SIX-LEGGED MONKEY.

AMUSEMENTS.
The 1/4 Grenadiers Band will be in attendance from 7 to 9 P.M.
(1) Goa (Kari) Dance; Girls from Goa will entertain with novel specimen of Musical Art.
(2) BENGAL DANCE :—Girls from Calcutta on the Stage.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Amusements Start from 6-30 P. M.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME DAILY.

N. B.—Sassoon Dock Tram Service brings you direct to the Exhibition Gate and takes you back home.

HARD COURT AMATEUR OPEN - - - - CHAMPIONSHIPS
OF
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON MONDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY, 1926.
Prospectus and entry forms can be had from
P. W. VELKAR,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, BOMBAY 2

TO-DAY ! TO-DAY !!
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
Master-piece Pictures.
FLYING-HORSE
OR
PANCH KALYANI and PARIJATAK
A Story adapted from Arabian Night
AND
Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN
THE FRIEND OF INDIA
WILL BE SCREENED AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road:
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Next Saturday
"THE FORTIETH DOOR"
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"
One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
Vizagapatam.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 21.
Ridderkerk, Kimmerer, Hamburg.
Liverpool Maru, Chiba, Calcutta.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

January 22.
Port Sea, Sambridge, Rangoon.
Varsova, Watson, Bushch.

LOADING.

January 21.
Steamer Liverpool Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Japan for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 21.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
7 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 28/1, M M and Co.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
11 Baron Napier, 3159, Kobe, 24/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Haresfield, 3212 N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co
Jetty Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Tannenfels, 1738, 29/1, L Edwards.
12 & 13 Cl. Alpine, 3425, M Coast, 29/1. J F and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
F Alani 2157, R S Ports 25/1, T M & Co
K Dara, 3089 NF, NF, T M and Co.
N Crostafels 3078 K'chi 26/1 L Edwards Co.

EXPORTS.

January 21.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London :—208 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son Ltd: 10000 cwt cotton seed David Sassoon and Co Ltd: 100 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 8 bales goat and sheep skins M Nissim; 200 cwt a kernel G Suchidina; 10 cwt cardamoms seed G Suchidina; 2 pots gingelly oil seed G Suchidina; 3 bales cotton G Suchidina 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bales lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 300 cwt cassia Amin and Sons; 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

S S Nile for New York :—100 bales cotton waste Bombay Shipping Agency; 80 cwt nigerseed I A H Moosa Ltd; 70 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co; 121 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton waste S Kanaji and Co; 113 bales cotton rags S Kanaji and Co; 20 cwt cardamom seed S Kanaji and Co; 10 cwt cardamoms S Kanaji and Co.

S S Nile for Philadelphia :—50 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 50 bales cotton waste Mahashukhram and Co.

S S Gharinda for Dunkirk :—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 220 bale cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton B Kursondas and Co; 55 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Gharinda for Havre :—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 270 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Crostafels for Blookholm :—6 cwt cardamoms E Virjee and Co.

S S Crostafels for Copenhague :—25 bales cotton waste V A Save.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg :—5 bales cottonfly V A Save.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton Union Cotton Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Antwerp :—502 cwt crushed bones F Ibrahim and Co Ltd.

S S Warfield for Hull :—7740 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Bassano for Hull :—2600 cwt castor seed E David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Scindia for New York :—600 cwt castor seed I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia :—133 casks goat skins Bristley Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool :—2100 cwt oil cake R J Daver: 72 bales wool M Nissim; 20 bales wool A Shustray: 120 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste C Piraj and Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona :—125 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Scindia for Glasgow :—50 bales hemp F F Camobell and Co Ltd; 60 tons banxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Scindia for Marseilles :—67 cwt gum kadaya Tamboli and Co: 1000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 600 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1 pot essence de palmo rosa Volkart Bros; 18 bales goat hairs A Shustray; 12 bales cottonfly B Kursondas and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice :—110 bales cotton Langley and Co; 50 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy; 440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste :—330 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 3000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 390 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy; 410 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 165 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 140 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 2010 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co: 4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Liverpool Maru for Kobe :—226 bales cotton G V Lanke; 100 bales cotton Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Liverpool Maru for Osaka :—300 bales cotton Braul and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton Rafli Bros.

S S Baron Napier for Kobe :—700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd: 650 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Baron Napier for Yokkaichi :—450 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nirpura for Osaka :—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nirpura for Yokohama :—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nirpura for Yokkaichi :—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nirpura for Kobe :—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nirpura for Shanghai :—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Shanghai :—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 900 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Nagasaki :—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Osaka :—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Yokkaichi :—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Nagoya :—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe :—100 bales cotton G V Lanke; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Yokkaichi :—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai :—500 bales cotton W H Brady and Co Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Yokohama :—600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka :—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Nagoya :—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nalgora for Kobe :—200 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 500 bales cotton C Damji and Sons; 400 bales cotton Amersey and Sons; 500 bales cotton N Fatheally and Co; 700 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co; 200 bales cotton Breul and Co.

S S Nalgora for Osaka :—100 bales cotton Amersey and Sons.

IMPORTS.

January 21.

S S Chattanooga City from New York, Agents M M and Co—From New York :—133 cases vaseline; 83 cases bolts and nuts; 41 cases batteries and lamps; 25 cases paper; 128 cases fancy soap; 57 cases typewriters; 33 cases antiphlogistine; 40 cases force food; 37 cases cotton piecegoods; 24 cases screws; 150 cases canned provisions; 65 cases medicines; 47 cases playing cards; 180 cases aluminium circles; 177 cases glugs thymoline; 28 cases talcum powder; 20 cases cartridges; 455 cases quaker oats; 27 cases auto truck chassics; 27 cases files; 13 cases hosiery; 39 cases cotton remnants; 59 bales cotton remnants; 500 bales newspapers; 50 bales cotton domestics; 30 bales old clothing; 28 bales used clothing; 200 bales old newspapers; 25 boxes chocks; 20 boxes auto parts and wheels; 56 cases auto parts and wheels; 96 crates auto parts and wheels; 292 pieces galvd pipes; 267 bundles galvd pipes; 22 bundles iron pipes and fitting; 1393 bundles galvd sheets; 7499 bundles galvd sheets; 82 packages fellow's syrup; 346 packages hurricane lanterns; 42 packages globes for hurricane lanterns; 25 packages harmless medicine; 56 cases harmless medicines; 44 cases confectionery; 30 cases steel hinges; 13 cases colours; 57 cases lorry chassis; 20 boxes autos; 3050 boxes tin plates; 23 boxes automobile; 13 boxes ink; 9 boxes clocks; 15 packages clocks; 21 cases locks; 39 bundles springs; 29 bundles condiments; 11 bundles baking powder; 11 bundles tyres; 23 coils tyres; 15 bags dextrine; 900 bags corn starch; 48 crates cane mills; 134 bars silver and silver bullions; 1 box pencil oil; 10 bundles air guns; 10 cases heat; 6 h/barrels grease; 5 barrels lubricating grease; 15 kegs lubricating grease; 10 barrels wax; 10 drums mineral oil; 1493 drums lubricating oil; 1947 cases lubricating oil; 45 h/drums lubricating oil; 75 barrels lubricating oil.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Jan. 21. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57
Brass, English	1	58
Brass, English	1¼	57
Brass English.	1½	57
Brass, English	1¾	57
Brass, English	2	57

COPPER.

	Bombay, Jan. 21.	
Copper German	¾	60/4
Copper, German	1	60/4
Copper German	1¼	60/4
Copper American	1½	62
Copper, American	1¾	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		27/8
Copper, English Bars		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs. 56		
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55/8
German Copper 1¼ 61, to 1¾ to 2		62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61/8

METALS.

London, Jan. 20.
English best Selected Copper £63.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 13/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 33.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.
Tin Block £ 277 1/2.

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 21. Per lb.	R. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Kilchand	No. 12½	0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 10 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattra	No. 12½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42-2	1 6 0
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th January, 1926.

Cotton	Bales. 32,612
	Cwts.
Wheat	17,750
Linseed	458
Rape, etc	441
Gingellyseed	1,694
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	17,915
Castorseed	9,182
Rice	1,940
Myraboljams	1,873
Cottonseed	11,567
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	255
Juwar	440
Masur	37
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,850
	Tons.
Coal	4,718

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Jute :—Albion 430, Alliance 500, Anglo-India 393, Auckland 228/8, Barnagore 155, Baily 385, Birla 8/2, Belvedere 475, Budge Budge 415/8, Caledonian 485, Chapdani 165, Clive 34/2, Craig 5, Cheviot 228, Dalhousie 360, Delta 445, Empire 50/4, Fort Gloster 800, Fort William 314, Gondalpara 820, Gourepore 600, Hukumchand 10/2, Hooghly 73, Howrah 37/2, Kamarhatty 552 Kankanarrah 452, Kelvin 770, Khardah 42, Kinninson 945, Lansdowne 248, Lawrence 610, Lothian 350, Naihati 425, National 25 14, New Central 555, Northbrook 50/4, Nudea 50, Orient 173, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 61, Soorah 26, Standard 367/8, Union 550, Waverly 7.

Hessian :—20/1.

Jute :—128.

Cotton :—Bengal Nagpur 23/6, Dunbar 185, Keshavram Cotton 3/14.

Coal :—Burrakur 26/4, Bokaro Ramgur 13/12, Raneegunge 34/8, Samla Kendra 10/12.

Miscellaneous :—B.B. Petrojeum 6, B.I. Corporation 5/76, B.I. Corporation D 4, Burma Corp. 13/4, Howra Oil 6/4, I.I. Still 22, J. Standard wagon 19, Marshalls 3/6, Madon Theatres 3, Titagar Paper 5/6, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty. 385.

Remarks :—Jute shares opened quiet, closing steady. Cottons easier. Coals steady.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

To-day before the Alipur Special Tribunal hearing was concluded of the case in which Sudhansu Sekhar Chowdhury aged eighteen was charged with conspiracy to unlawfully import transport and possess arms and ammunition. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow (Friday).—A. P.

The Director of Information Bureau, Punjab, contradicts the statement published in the Akali newspapers alleging that Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, one of the accused in the Akali leaders' case, was suffering from Hernia and that jail authorities had paid no attention to the matter with the result that accused's health was getting worse day by day.—A. P.

BABBAR AKALI CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Judgment has been pronounced by Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Harrison of the Lahore High Court in the Babbar Akali appeal case, in which fifty convicted Babbar Akalis preferred an appeal in the High Court in November last year against their convictions and sentences by Mr. Tapp, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore. Their Lordships accepted the appeals of eight persons and they were acquitted. The appeals of the rest were dismissed. The Crown had also filed appeals against the acquittal of some persons by the Sessions Judge and had appealed for enhancement of sentences of some prisoners who had been convicted in the sessions. Four of the appeals against the acquittal were accepted by their Lordships and those four persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the applications for enhancement of sentences eight of them were accepted with the result that in one case one prisoner who had been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, his sentence was enhanced to death penalty by their Lordships and in the case of the remaining seven their terms of imprisonment were enhanced. Their Lordships also confirmed the death sentence passed on five Babbar Akali leaders by the Sessions Judge. Thus the disposal of the appeal preferred by the Babbar Akali prisoners at the High Court brought to an end the sensational case known as the Babbar Akali Conspiracy case.—A. P.

WOMEN BOOKING CLERKS ?

PROPOSED APTOINTMENT ON N. W. RY

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

At the 27th meeting of the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Lahore, a suggestion was made for the appointment of female booking clerks for the sale of tickets to inter and third-class female passengers, and it was decided to make an experiment at one or two stations, provided suitable recruits could be obtained and trained. The Committee postponed consideration of the suggestions made and the measures proposed by some members which might help to deter persons from travelling without tickets pending recommendations of the N. W. Railway administration on the matter.—A.P.

PUNJAB CANALS REPORT

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

The report on the Punjab Canals during November 1925 shews that the demand for canal water was keen and the supply in the Jhelum and Chenab rivers was sufficient to meet the demand, while on the canals taking off from the Jumna, Ravi and Sutlej, various branches had to be worked in rotation throughout the month to help rabi sowings. The state of crops is good in irrigated tracts and fair in the unirrigated ones. The total area irrigated by the perennial canals to the end of the month was 34,59,147 acres against 32,08,816 acres irrigated to the end of the corresponding month of the previous year. One high level channel of the Pirmahal distributory of the lower Chenab Canal lately completed will be sold by public auction during January 1926. The total area irrigated by the inundation canals to the end of this month was 8,86,655 acres, against 11,02,209 acres during the corresponding period of last year. An early failure of the monsoon this year is responsible for this decrease in irrigation.—A.P.

A LEGAL CONUNDRUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Aden is governed by Act II of 1864. Justice is administered by the officers called Assistant Residents, and to avoid any difficulty arising in respect of the administration of civil and criminal cases, the Registrar of the Court is designated as "ex-officio" Assistant Resident. His plan brings him into conformity with the Act. During the absence on leave of Mr. M. Yasin Khan, B.A. LL.B, from April 1923 onwards a clerk of the court was appointed to act as temporary Registrar of the Court and under Section 14 of Act II of 1864, he was invested while doing duty as Registrar with the power of the Judge of the Court.

On the 17th October 1923 the said clerk acting as Registrar of the Court and "ex-officio" Assistant Resident was appointed under Section 18 of Act II of 1864 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class for and in the District of Aden.

The permanent incumbent, Mr. M. Yasin Khan having returned from leave received charge as Registrar, Judge and Magistrate at Aden. Nevertheless, the acting Registrar who reverted to his post of second clerk on Rs. 90 per month continues to exercise the power of Second Class Magistrate still. This appointment was made when he was Acting Registrar and ex-officio Assistant Resident. Having handed over charge of that office to the permanent incumbent he is no longer a Registrar. His exercising the power of a Magistrate after handing over charge does not now give him the status of an 'ex-officio' Assistant Resident. The question would have been disputed in this very place, but owing to the absence of lawyers in Aden no such thing has been done. This is a novel question which goes to the root of the matter and it is published so that the readers of your valuable paper may enlighten the general public of Aden whether or not the exercise of judicial power by a clerk without notification in the "Gazette" is legal.—Yours, etc.

CURIOSITY.

Aden.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points down to 13 points up in New York futures. The market eased at the opening on some long liquidation but improved at the close on some buying Liverpool has been reported 11 to 13 points down.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 20th instant (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Quiet featureless market affected by liquidation prior to Ginners and slightly more actual offering, but do not look for much decline. Advise purchases around current levels."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Scarcely good grades causing high prices. Consequent upon demand for march contracts due to covering, large interest "long" march, but doubt if they will force any higher premium over May.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"Excellent demand for New Crop."

A slight change was reported in America, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 357 1/2 for Broach. At the opening Shroffs were moderate sellers. On Commission Houses and Bazar Operators buying the market advanced to Rs. 359 1/2 and closed at Rs. 359 1/4. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 360 and declined to Rs. 357 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 358. Shroffs were sellers of Oomra January and March.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 353½ and eased to Rs. 352 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. The values improved to Rs. 354 on Shroffs buying and the market closed at Rs. 353. Oomra March opened at Rs. 333 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 336 on Exporters buying. Whilst May opened at Rs. 332 1/2 and improving to Rs. 334 closed at Rs. 333. Bengal January, March and May were quoted Rs. 287, Rs. 286 1/2 and Rs. 288 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand for high-class cotton was fairly well.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May	358
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	287½
Fully Good Bengal March	285
Fully Good Bengal May	286
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	351
Fine Oomra March	334½
Fine Oomra May	332½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

M. G. Bengal, Fine 298, F. Good 288, Good 278.

M. G. S. Punjab, Fine 293, F. Good 283, Good 273.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 363, Fine 353, F. Good 343.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 388, Fine 378, F. Good 368

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 378, Fine 368, F. Good 358.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 303, F. Good 288, Good 278.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May	359
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	287
Fully Good Bengal March	286
Fully Good Bengal May	288
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	353
Fine Oomra March	336
Fine Oomra May	333

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285/90	286
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	295
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	285	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	329/95	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/75	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/75	380
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/70	370
Pulgaon Fine M.G	335/70	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/70	370
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/60	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	355
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/40	345
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/30	340
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	383	385
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	305	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	285	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/60	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/50	.....
Cambodia M.G.	400/20	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,767	1,80,701	90,295
Central India ..	4,573	1,71917	25,030
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,914	98,615	65,667
Hyderabad-Gaoran!	1445	34,520	29,944
Berar	7,260	1,99,066	2,06 327
Central Provinces ..	4,178	1,02,649	1,20,896
Total Oomras ..	24,137	7,87,478	5,71,119
Dholera	2,204	97,234	44,838
N.W. Provinces ..	423	1,16,733	96,745
Rajputana	1 322	46,189	19,142
Sind-Punjab ..	1,630	1,07,169	1,90895
Broach	2743	12,002	11324
Western-northern ..	7	7.136	9.844
Coompta & Dharwar ..	46	18024	11324
Cocoanda		14,71	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	6,580
Persian		1,879	639
American		143	6,706
Egyptian and African	10	29,192	22,683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		352	3,485
Total	32,612	11,26,443	9,86,351

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 14th Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	7,947	1,77,917	1,18,543
Japan & China ..	12,112	4,11,376	4,27,118
Coast Ports ..	100	9,587	6,786
Up country by Rail. ..		4,259	7,687
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,06,524	78,770
Total	20,159	7,09,663	6,38,904

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spce and for Exp. 1,000 bales.
Total Day's sales of East Indian nil.
Universal Standard 10.79 fair request.
Egytian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.55.

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.22
May	19.66
July	19.02

New York Noon Call—

March	20.20
May	19.69
July	19.03

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	19.59
October	17.63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.36 —.09
March	10.30 —.12
May	10.21 —.10
July	10.07 —.09
September	9.74 —.13
October	9.66 —.07
January	9.55 —.06

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.36+.03
March	10.33+.04
May	10.24+.06
July	10.09+.04
October	9.74+.08
December	9.64+.09

EGYPTIANS:—

March	17.35 —.15
November	17.50 —.10
March	17.55

London, Jan. 20

Belgium	107.03
Athens	35.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Months. Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—	Today's price.
January	10.33—.12
February	10.29—.13
March	10.29—.13
April	10.21—.13
May	10.18—.13
June	10.12—.10
July	10.05—.11
August	9.90—.10
September	9.73—.14
October	9.66—.07
November	9.58—.07
December	9.55—.07
January	9.54—.07

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Months.	Today's price.
January	17.55—.15
February	17.45—.15
March	17.35—.15
April	17.30—.15
May	17.30—.15
June	17.25—.15
July	17.25—.15
August	17.35—.15
September	17.40—.15
October	17.47—.18
November	17.47—.18
December	17.47—.18
January	17.47—.18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Scinde, "Good"	7.45
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.85
Scinde, "Fine"	8.25
Bengal Good	7.55
Bengal Fully Good	7.95
Bengal Fine,	8 35
Oomra Good	8.25
Oomra Fully Good	8.65
Oomra, Fine	9.05
Broach Good,	8.75
Broach Fully Good	9.15
Broach Fine	9.55

Liverpool cotton will close at 12/30 on 30th January 1926.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 29,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 25,000.
Futures at New York:—

March	20.28—.03
May	19.77+.02
July	19.13+.08
October	18.24+.13

Spot Cotton at New York 21.05 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.51 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans—

March	19.64—.06
October	17.71+.11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 11/16.
Demands Bills 4.85.81.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 67 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.28 —.03
May	19.17 +.02
July	19.13 +.08
October	18.24 +.13

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	10.33 —.12
March	10.29 —.13
May	10.18 —.13
July	10.05 —.11

A LIVERPOOL CABLE.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, Bombay, received on Thursday the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Decline owing to anticipated favourable Census Ginner's report. National Ginner's Association gives total ginned as 15,520,000 bales. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline."

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. 58/3 D/J sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—57 1/2 lbs. 56/3 J/F sellers.

Tone:—Easier

Australian 60/6 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Tone:—Easier.

Cargo Bard 62 1/2 lbs. 59 Dec. shipment to continent paid.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) quiet. £15½ J/F. paid, £15½ F/M paid.

Cotton seed Bombay £7 3/4 sellers J/F shipment quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £17 5/8 sellers. J./F. shipment. Quiet.

Linseed Bombay £18 3/4 J/F buyers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 J/F sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton, 20 3/8 J/F sellers.

Tone: Quiet in buyers favour.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
£19 3/4 J/F sellers.

Tone of rapeseed:—Quiet.

Yellown Cawnpore £23½ J/F. shipment sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis bags £18 1/8 Feb. sellers £17 9/16 A/M sellers.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 30/3 Jan./April paid.

Raw Linseed Oil Months 30/4 1 May/Aug. paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
17 Jan/March sellers

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
15/3 July/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/5½ July/Sept. sellers

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
15/6 1/4 July/Sept. sellers.

Tone:—Firm. Fair business in new crop. Cuban Sugar 11/1½ J.-F. value.

London, Jan. 19.

Belgium Exchange 10703, Athens 35550.

Cuban Sugar c.i.f. United Kingdom Jan-Feb. value 11/-.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 20.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 43/6.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 46.

General Tone of Tallow Auction Inactive easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/6 to 14.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 20

Karachi Barley unquoted.

SHARE MARKET.

Mill shares remained firm by speculative purchases, specially Dyeing, Radial. Century, Pearl and New Great were in demand.

The general outlook of mill industry is moderately favourable only for mills under able and honest management but those mills whose management is rotten and have heavy borrowing for working capital will make little money for shareholders. The general tendency of the market is quiet.

We quote Dyeing 870, Fazul 823/12, Pearl 471/4, New Great 316/4, Century 423/12, Finlay 125, Swan 157/8, Crescent 200, Nagpore 466/4, Swadeshi 461/4, and Simplex 142/8, Tata Hydro closed at 932/8, Tata Dfd. at 45 and Ordinary at 16/14, Tramways closed at 106/14.

In cash shares we quote:—Andhra Valley 605, Tat Power Ordy. 425, Burmah Trading 447, New issue 131, Premium Telephone at 24.

Bank shares are unchanged. Shivrajpur improved to 49.

LOCAL BANKS. [Paid up	Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	72
Baroda	50	4	74
Central Co-operative ..	50	7 ½	53
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1442 8+D
Imperial Contributory	₹125	10	37-4×D
Union	75	..	3 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi.	10	..	3 4
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8y	30 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	33 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	46 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	110
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	49 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	815
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	143
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.o.	109 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	80
Hoshangpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	82
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	72
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	75
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	82
Shikot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	88
Sind Light	100	6 p.o.	152 +D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	625
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	67 8
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	125 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205
Scindia Steam	30	..	7 2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	605
Andhra Valley P. ..	1000	..	880 +D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	106 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	80 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	74
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	57 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	30	933 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.o.	880 +D
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	495
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	620
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Bort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925
Indian Cotton	125	20	225
Mammad Manufacturing	250	..	200 +D
New Berar	500	80	655
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Motussil P. ..	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	775
Volkart O. P.	500	40	650 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	6 8
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	447 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	131 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	13
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	9 8
.. .. ..	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	..	175
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	300 + D
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas ..	100	..	80
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c. y	102
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	28 12
Tata Iron Debd. ..	30	..	45
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	16 14
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	2 14
New India	25	1-0	13 10
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850
Vulcan	10	..	2 6y
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	392 8
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Benar Manfg. ..	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc. ..	250	50	871 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	27
Century	100	20y	423 12
Central India O. ..	100	10	466 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	400
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8y	147 8
Coorla	100	7y	147 8
Crescent	100	6	200
Currumbhoy	250	..	350
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	360
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 15 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	272 8
Edward Sassoon	200	..	147 8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28 4
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	823 12
Finlay	100	4	125
Framjee Petit ..	1000	..	550
Globe	100	..	40
Gokak	100	7	121 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	395
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	75
Kastoorchand	500	..	80
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	93 12
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4850
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	122 8
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	..	115
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	30	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	311 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	472 8
Pheonix	100	15	442 8
Planet	100	..	8
Premier	100	..	46 4
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7250
Simplex	250	..	142 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha ..	100	..	61 4
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	461 4
Swan	100	8	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	102 8
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	90	1875
Vishnu P.	500	35	633
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	100	500

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 20.

Ahmedabad	392-8
Bombay Cotton	345
Bombay Dyeing	865, 872-8, 865, 871-4
Century ..	417-8, 423-12, 418-12, 423-12
Central India	465, 466-4, 463-12, 466-4
Colaba Land	117-
Crescent	200
Edward Sassoon ..	150
Fazulbhoy ..	821-4 825, 820, 823-12
Finlay	125
Globe	40
Gokak	121-4
Indian Bleaching	185
Indore Malwa ..	395
Kohinoor	900
Madhowjee	122-
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	115
New Great	311-4, 316-4 308-12 316-
Pabaney	27-2
Pearl	468-4 472-8 4 5 472-8
Phoenix	442-8
Simplex	142-8 143-12 142-8 142-8
Swadeshi	461-4, 462-8 461-4 461-4
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	102-8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	140
Bombay Steam	127-8
Tram Co., Ord	105-10 107-8 105-10 106-14
Bundi Cement	9-4
Central India Mining	30-
Indian Cement	38-12
Katni Cement Ord.	56-4
Shivrajpur	48-12
Tata Hydro ..	930, 936-4, 928-12, 933-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	46-4 46-4 45 45
Tata Iron & Steel. Def	17-2 17-4 16-14 16-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69-15.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 87/5.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/4.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 100/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930. Rs. 104/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954. 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 197 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 121.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 20.

Hongkong Bank £128 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £9 3/8.
Eastern Bank £6

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 20.

Para Up River Fine 30 F/M nominal easier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets:—
Spot 37¼ buyers 37½ sellers.
April/June 36½ buyers, 36¾ sellers.
July/Sept. 33 3/4 buyers 34 1/4 sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 37 1/4 buyers 37 1/2 sellers closed quieter.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Ready:—21/1/9.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/1/9. At 6 p.m. 21/1/9.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 21/2/9'

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/0/6.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/3.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Ready:—69/11.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 69/8. Lowest 69/6. At 6 p.m. 69/9.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/7. Lowest 69/5. At 6 p.m. 69/8.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/10/6.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/3/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 95.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1020.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1005.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 121½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4 86-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 129.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.60.
London—Rome Liras 129.40.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4/4/10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/16 quiet.

London, Jan. 20

Rents 3 per cent. 49½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/16.
Bar Silver months hence 31 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling business small closed quiet but steady.
Interest da yto day loans 4 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25
Bars bought £20,000.
Sovereigns for export to India £22,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	272½
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	204
Japan	122
Singapore	158

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	23 08
Amsterdam	12.10
Switzerland	25.18
Prague	164.06

London, Jan. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 12.900.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 5/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.45.

New York, Jan. 20.

Demands Bills 84.581.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-27/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Very steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 27/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 13½

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 20.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 5/8+3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8+1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 101 1/8+1/16.
Conversion Loan £76+1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101½unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104½ unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8+1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 (Sterling Loan) 52
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 67 nchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 3/4 + 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-1-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-1-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69-9-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 69-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69-7-0.

London, Jan. 20

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½
Silver ready, d. 31-1.
Silver forward, d. 31-2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Market closed depressed owink to China selling. Market was weak at the close.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Razmak due at 5 a.m.

Opening Ceremony of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Medical College by His Excellency the Governor, Parel, 5-45 p.m.

Public lectures of Parsi candidates to Municipal elections, the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, annual ordinary general meeting, 3 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, 10th Day.

Public Debate at Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay Students' Brotherhood proposing "Man is the architect of his own fortune", Father Roper of "The Examiner" presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.55
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 3

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Hurjiwan Kajidas Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "World Religion". The lecture is open to the public.

"MAN—ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE"

There will be a public debate at the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, when the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will propose that "man is the architect of his own fortune" to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Father Roper, S.J. of "The Examiner" will preside.

A MALAYALEE PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, a public meeting of the Malayalee residents in Bombay will be held at the Samaj Hostel Hall, 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar (G. I. P.) on Sunday (the 24th instant) at 5-30 p.m. to consider a resolution requesting the Government to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, the lawyer who was condemned to penal servitude during the Moplah riots. Mr. Pothan Joseph of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside. All Malayalees are cordially invited to attend the meeting with friends.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday noon the 22nd instant.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 14th instant, arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m., on the 20th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant, arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macindoe" arrived in London on the morning of the 20th instant.

RAILWAY FARE REDUCTIONS

A Ghatkopar correspondent writes:—

"The G. I. P. press note is silent about the reduction in season tickets, the rates of which have gone up by 25 per cent. Or it may be presumed that the distance for local trains is included in 300 miles, for which no reduction is made for third class passengers.

It is strange logic that while considerable reductions are to be made for 1st and second class passengers, the lot of III class ones remains what it is. If the Agent will consider the question calmly, and impartially he will at once see that it is only the third class passengers, who have been hit hard by the enhancement made from time to time, and they are waiting for a long time for the reductions. Will Mr. Nensey look into this matter?"

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN AUSTRALIA

Melbourne.—A German firm recently made enquiries regarding the establishment of textile factories in Australia.—Reuter's Special.

Being the only candidate for the East Berar Urban Constituency bye-election, Mr. Sheoram Patel Dhanorkar of Amraoti has been declared duly elected.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M.D., (Lond.) F. R.C.S., (Eng.) has been known to us for the last few years as an independent and public-spirited man, and as a councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As a Corporator he has rendered very useful services to the city of Bombay especially in the matter of medical education and public health of the city.

He is the fit candidate for a seat in the Council on behalf of the graduates, and we earnestly appeal to them to give him their heartiest support in the coming University bye-election on 2nd of February.

HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE, M.L.C.,
GULAM HUSSEIN V. PATEL, L.M. & S.
A. H. KHATRI.
HAJEE ESSA HAJEE OOSMAN POONAWALLA.
JAFFERBHOY ABDULLABHOY.

Bombay, Jany. 21.

VERSAILLES TO LOCARNO.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES SINCE THE WAR.

VERSAILLES.

January 18—June 28, 1919. To make terms of peace with Germany, to punish those found guilty of causing the World War, to create a League of Nations and to secure the protection of France from an unprovoked attack by Germany. The "security pacts" were ratified by Great Britain on July 31, but not by the United States—hence they never became operative.

PARIS.

April 9—December 18, 1920.—The League of Nations was organized with an Executive Council and a Legislative Assemby, together with various committees appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting on various international disputes.

BRUSSELS.

September 24—December 15, 1920.—Two financial conferences. The first advised that international credit be organized and operated through the League; the second accepted Germany's offer to make payments in kind.

WASHINGTON.

November 19, 1921—February 11, 1922.—A disarmament conference called by the President of the United States. The result was five treaties and several agreements: The Five-Power Treay, negotiated and signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to abolish competition in capital ships; the Submarine and Poison Gas Treaty, by the same Powers; two Nine-Power Treaties, the first securing the integrity of China, with equal trade opportunities for all (the "open door"), and the second pledging the raising of China's Customs, Revenue and the appointment of a revision commission; the Shanghai Treaty between China and Japan.

CANNES.

January 6-12, 1922.—A general conference with conflicting aims. It ended abruptly with the retirement of the French Premier after he had negotiated with the British Prime Minister an Anglo-French security pact which, however, was never ratified.

GENOA.

April 10—May 19, 1922.—A general conference called by the Supreme Council on the request of Italy for avowed economic purposes. The results were an eight months' truce with Russia and a Russo-German commercial treaty signed at Rapallo, fifteen miles from Genoa.

THE HAGUE.

June 15—July 10, 1922—A general conference for studying economic conditions, in particular those of Russia, but which broke up with allegation that it was being used as a blind for Soviet propaganda.

LAUSANNE.

November 20, 1922—July 24 1923.—A general conference to save Greece from the consequences of executing the Treaty of Sevres as the mandatory of the Allies. The original treaty, which had been negotiated with the Stamboul Government, was vitally modified by the Angora Government.

PARIS-BERLIN.

January 22—April 9, 1924. The Dawes and McKenna commissions, organized for the purpose of establishing the status of German national wealth and the process of turning it into reparation payments. The Dawes report, principally, fixed the reparations at 2,500,000,000 gold marks a year; the McKenna report fixed the value of German-owned property abroad a 7,000,000,000 gold marks.

GENEVA.

September 1—October 2, 1924:—The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations with a varied programme. The chief result was another Anglo-French security pact—which did not come up for ratification drawn up by the Socialist Premiers of Great Britain and France, and the famous Protocol intended to make war impossible by means of arbitration. The Protocol was rejected later by the new British Government.

GENEVA.

Nov. 3—Dec. 16, 1924, and Jan. 16—Feb 7, 1925.—General conference for the purpose of curbing the international traffic in opium. Owing to the fact that the chief producing and distributing nations would take no definite immediate steps to stop the production of opium, the United States delegates, followed by the Chinese, withdrew and little was accomplished.

PARIS.

December 27, 1924.—The Council of Ambassadors, which succeeded the Supreme Council as the executor of the Paris Peace Treaties, called in special session, decreed that Germany had not sufficiently kept the disarmament provisions of the Treaty to warrant a withdrawal from Cologne on January 10, 1925, as had been provided, with reservations.

LOCARNO.

October 15, 1925—The Locarno Pact, including five documents—a Security Pact, and four Arbitration Treaties also two special Declarations, agreed upon by delegates at Locarno, and to be signed at a later date at London.

POLICE RAID ON KACHHA KHANDI BAZAAR.

350 PERSONS ARRESTED

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION OFFICE SEARCHED.

OFFICE BEARERS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

There was great commotion at Shaikh Memon Street on Thursday evening as a sequel to the sudden appearance of a large posse of police—armed and otherwise—accompanied by several police vans under Mr. Canty, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D. The objective of the police was the headquarters of the Shri Mahajan Association and Kacha Khandi Bazar. Armed with a search warrant signed by Mr. Sabajirao Pant, Acting Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector Dere raided the Mahajan Association Office at Motishaw's Chawl, at about 5 p.m., and took away a large number of books, files, etc.

The warrant was issued under Section 66 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 on an alleged charge of illegal gambling. A Panch consisting of Mr. C. B. Sheth, Bar.-at-Law, Seth Purshottam Govindji and Seth Pannalal Durji had been called in. But on Mr. Halai's taking strong objection to outsiders locking into their books, an examination was not held on the spot. But the books and papers were tucked away into a new trunk which was hurriedly sent for from the bazar and the trunk carried off to the Princess Street Police Station.

It appears that at first when the Association authorities demanded a copy of the warrant, they were refused; but they were afterwards allowed to take a copy thereof by Mr. Sabajirao.

PRESIDENT AND OFFICE-BEARERS ARRESTED.

The Pedhi of Mr. Vussonjee Nagsi, President of the Association, and located on the first floor was also searched by the police and here, too, books, papers and cash were all taken away. Mr. Vussonjee and his staff and other friends who were in the room at the time were placed under arrest. The Vice-President and the Secretaries of the Association's Executive Committee were also arrested.

Meanwhile, other parties of police busied themselves on the ground floor and the open space where the members of the Association usually carry on their transactions. The exits from the place were all guarded and for some time people were neither allowed to come in nor go out. Outside the main entrance on the Shaikh Memen Street side there was a vast assemblage of spectators curious to know what was happening inside. While those within had apparently recovered their self-possession after the first few minutes and even appeared to be unperturbed, one could observe on the faces of these assembled outside traces of keen anxiety. It was a kaleidoscopic crowd which formed and re-formed itself, and in spite of the efforts of the police to keep free the approaches to the place, it continued to be filled with excited crowds.

A PANIC AND SEARCHES.

When the police appeared on the scene, some of those who were engaged in their usual transactions became panic-stricken and tried to run hither and thither. There was a little confusion, but the Association authorities promptly restored quiet by causing the bell to be rung and ordering the members in the presence of the police, to carry on business unaffected by the presence of "outsiders."

The police did not remain idle. They went on searching some of the important pedhis, notably these of Messrs. Vussonjee Nagsi, on the first floor and Amarchand Harjivan, Misrimal Dabdivala, Champa Choksi, Joshi and Thavarmal Kapadia, and took away books, papers and cash. All the people who were sitting in the several shops on the ground floor and those who were doing business were arrested. Even the very hawkers, of whom a large number eke out a bare living by selling *bhajias* and *gathias* and other eatables, were arrested, though under what conditions one cannot say. They were all despatched to the "B" Division Police Station in small batches under police escort.

RAID NOT ALTOGETHER UNEXPECTED.

It seems that the raid was not altogether unexpected. From the very commencement of the Association's career, some such event had been looked for, but it is not clear why the authorities had hitherto refrained from taking any steps. It is stated that Inspector Wagle called at the Association Office on Tuesday last and demanded certain information. His request was readily complied with and Inspector Wagle seems to have gone away quite satisfied with the particulars he had obtained. The same day, the Association addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police which is given below:—

19th January, 1926.

"P. A. KELLY, Esquire,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Wagle of your department attended the office of this Association this morning for the purpose of making inquiries and at his request I have handed him with the permission of our President the following papers:—

1. The office translation of the Articles of Association filed with the Registrar of Companies.
2. A form of daily market quotations.
3. A copy of the bye-laws adopted on the 4th of January, 1926, together with their office translation. Also filed with the Registras of Companies.

He was also shown from the records of this office, the Certitficate of Incorporation No. 1200, dated 18th July, 1925, the memorandum of Association togeher with its office translation, the register of members, a form of application for admission, and such of the entries and minutes of the Managing Committee as he desired to inspect on questions relating to the management and administration of the Association.

He desired a spare copy of the office translation of the memorendum of Association being furnished to him at his office at Princess Street, and as soon as it is made ready, the same will be done.

I shall be glad to furnish any further information which may be necessary for you. A printed copy of the bye-laws adopted on the 4th instant have been already forwarded to you.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Bhaishanker V. Dave,
Manager."

The Association also forwarded to Inspector Wagle a copy of the translation of the Memorandum of Association defining the objects for which it had been formed and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

350 PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

The police party left the place at a very late hour after arresting about 350 persons, on a rough estimate, and making searches of several pedhies. As a result of the raid great sensation was created in the city.

EDITOR OF "POLE" FINED.

END OF A LONG PROTRACTED CASE.

A long-drawn case which had created sensation in the Gujrati Vaishnava community and in which Pravasi Pagal (Maganlal Chunilal) Editor of a Gujarati Journal "Pole" stood charged with defamation came to an end on Thursday. The complainants in the case were Mr. Pragji Soorji and Bai Bhagirathibai, widow of the late Goswami Maharaja.

The subject matter of the complaint were passages in the articles written by the accused in which the Goswami was accused of preaching one thing and acting in another way in that the Goswami preached against child and old age marriages but at the same time himself contracted a marriage with a girl at the age of 60 for the third time and allowed his son to be married at a very tender age. The Goswami was further alleged of being annoyed at the sight of a Brahmin, but being cheery at the sight of a 'Veshya' (prostitute). Another accusation against the Maharaja was that he had immoral relations with a Bhatia widow. There were also a number of accusations against the Goswami imputing to him immoral life These allegations, the complainants maintained, hurt their feeling and the feelings of a number of the Goswamiji's followers.

Mr. Frank Oliveira with Mr. Kanuga appeared for the complainants while the accused was defended by Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. D. C. Setalvad.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment observed that in the result he held that the defence had failed, and therefore, he convicted the accused. The conduct of the accused had been such as to deserve no leniency. The offence was a serious offence consisting, as it did, of a malevolent attack on the deceased head of a great sect. It was a well known fact that people were very susceptible to any attack on their religion or spiritual head and expected the power that be to protect their religious customs and practiies, however, wrong and crude they might appear to be to other people. It was true that law would never interfere with bonafide attempt to reform religion. Such a motive was a laudable one, but in doing so people must realise they were walking on dangerous ground and must act with and show good faith. The accused had admitted that he wrote the asticles with no motive to injure Devikinandan's reputation or hurt the feelings of his family. His motive as distinguished from his intentions were to be considered in passing the sentence. The accused was given a chance of making amends at the commencement of the proceedings which he did not care to accept.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on each of the two counts or two months' simple imprisonment on each of the counts in default.

FATAL JUMP FROM RUNNING TRAIN

On Tuesday at 8-15 a.m. the Delhi express of the G.I.P. Railway was passing through the Sion station when the station-master saw a passenger named Talukdarsing Dirgasing jumping out of the train. He immediately went to the spot and found Talukdarsing lying on the lines unconscious and bleeding. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday death being due to multiple injuries and fracture of the ribs and spine. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS.

RECEPTION TO MR. HORNIMAN.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, 23rd January at 7 p.m. to welcome Mr. B. G. Horniman. The meeting will be held on the Badminton Grounds, near Krishnanivas, Matunga (G. I. P.) where the representatives of Dadar and Parel are expected to be present.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PROFESSION OF FAITH

The "Jame-Jamshed" writes:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman's dignified reaffirmation of political and personal views on the day of the assumption or rather the resumption of the coveted editorial office was not unexpected. Only on one point some of his whilom comrades will find an occasion for severe searching of hearts. There has been a consistent policy, relentlessly pursued, by a sect of publicists in India. They make it their religion not to admit the good points of their enemy. This fiendish dictum controls and vitiates their public policy from year's end to year's end. To them it must have come as a shock that Mr. Horniman has taken his stand poles apart from them. We are loath to swell the tide of mere worshippers of the rising sun. Nor would we rush with congratulations dictated not by generous and balanced reasoning but by a passing fashion. At the same time we find it in our heart of hearts most cordially to welcome the utterances of the English journalist when he forswears vengeance, promises to start with a clean slate, and, above all, stanuly refuses to turn the blind eye to the merits of his most inveterate opponents. Here is a lofty standard of public morals which has the merit of being also entirely practicable. The "Bombay Chronicle" we rejoice to note will not hesitate to praise where commendation is deserved or to assist and encourage the works of Government or individual officials, when it conceives them to be in the public interest. "I say this is no grudging spirit." Mr. Horniman reinforces the statement by declaring it is no pleasure to him to attack or criticise officials, but that it is only a painful duty. None of his opponent, or those who have the misfortunes sometimes to differ from him, can have expected less from a straightforward journalist representing the finest traditions of British public life,—fearless utterance of independent views without malevolence and with manliness.

MR. HORNIMAN AND WORKING CLASSES

The Hon. Secretary, Central Labour Board has addressed the following letter to Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

On behalf of the organised labourers of Bombay I hasten to tender you my heartfelt welcome on your return to India and assuming once again the leadership of the public of Bombay.

It is the united wish of the organised labourers of Bombay that they should wait in deputation upon you not only to offer you their hearty welcome but also to place before you their actual condition so that in their future battles you might, as of yore, stand by them.

The following Unions will send their representatives to meet you:—

(1) The G.I.P. Ry. Workmen's Union, Parel, (2) The B.B. & C.I. Ry. Employees' Union, Parel, (3) The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union, Parel, (4) The Saloon-keepers', Hamamkhana Owners' and Barbers' Association, Parel, (5) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, Bombay. (6) The Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union, Bombay, (7) The Crawford Market Stall-keepers' Union, Bombay, (8) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Bombay, (9) The Girni Kamgar Mandal of Dadar, Coorla, Mazgaon, Tardeo and Mandanpura centres, Bombay.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO GIRL

On Wednesday at about 4 p.m. Shantabai Baloo (13) residing at the Bombay Improvement Trust chawl at Mazagaon went to Bhandarwada Hill to collect red earth in basket. While she was digging the earth large stone got loose and fell upon her killing her on the spot. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

(Continued from column 6).

posed that he knew D. N. Chowdhury. (accused) who used to live in the same boarding home with the witness. (Witness correctly identified D. N. Choudhury.) Accused Chowdhury used to give witness books to read. The accused also asked witness to put on only Swadeshi clothes. Towards the end of July 1925 Chowdhury confinded to witness that he (Chowdhury) was a member of the party consisting of educated and rich men of U. P. and Bengal formed for the purpose of salvation of the country. The party also committed dacoities to collect money. A part of the dacoity money witness was told by Chowdhury, was distributed among members of the society and a part of it was spent in helping members in Calcutta who were engaged in making bombs. Witness was also informed that near about Dacca there was a jungle in which bombs were being manufactured. Proceeding witness said that the accused Chowdhury asked him to become a member of the party. Witness received two letters addressed to himself but meant for Chowdhury. There was a curved line on the cover of such letters which indicated that letters were meant for Chowdhury. When witness came to know that Chowdhury had been arrested he burnt the books lent to him by Chowdhury and also two papers which Chowdhury had given him. This witness will probably be cross-examined to-morrow. —A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

21st January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10 77
To-day's Opening Rate	10.73
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	1062
Difference	15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

21st January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10 23
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing Rate	10 25
Difference	+ 7

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 358-0-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 358-0-0

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A MISSION SCHOOL STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

The examination-in-chief of the prosecution witnesses was continued to-day when the hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case was resumed by Mr. Syed Ahmeddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow. Jagannath Prasad, guard on duty in 8 down train on the 9th August, 1925 deposed that soon after the train had left Kakori and had proceeded about a mile from the distant signal some one in the train pulled the communication cord and consequently the train stopped. In the compartment occupied by the witness (viz. the brake-van) there was an iron safe in which a wayside station master placed their earnings. The contents of the safe could not be taken out unless the safe was broken open. Ice-vender Abdul Wadood was also in the train and was in the servants' compartment of the combined first and second class bogey while the second guard was in the third class. The chain was pulled in a second class compartment. The witness got out of the train when it was slowing down and advanced towards the engine. When he had proceeded some distance three men who had got down from the second class passed by him. Behind those three men were Dr. Gupta and the ice-vendor. Dr. Gupta pointed out the three men to the witness and said that they were the men who had stopped the train. On hearing this the witness asked these second class travellers if they had done so. They replied in the affirmative and told the witness that their cash box had been left at Kakori. The three men advanced towards the brake-van. The witness and the ice-vendor followed them. When the witness reached the brake-van he found there were not only those three men from the second class near the brakevan but also some more who were inside the van. Before the witness could say anything one of those three passengers made a sign and the firing commenced. There was firing from both the sides of the train. Soon after the men who were already inside the brake-van others went up to and attempted to break it open. From faces, talks and dresses of those of men it appeared to witness that they belonged to the educated classes. In all the dacoits numbered 20 or 25. One of those dacoits asked witness to lie flat on his face and ordered him not to move on the penalty of being shot dead. A large number of passengers had come out of the train but one of the dacoits asked them to get back into their compartments and keep quiet. Passengers were warned that disobedience of that order would cost them their lives. Some of the dacoits also shouted out that they would not rob any passenger, but would only loot the railway treasury. They assured the passengers that they would not be harassed and that the train would start when they (the dacoits) had departed. The passengers hurried back to their compartments and witness remained lying down quietly.

THE KHADDAR CHADDAR.

The dacoity lasted about half an hour. In the meantime the cash safe was broken open and cash bags taken out. One of the dacoits ordered his colleagues that bags should be bound in three separate bundles. When bags had been taken away four men who were keeping guard over witness also left warning him that he should not get up till some time had elapsed. When he could understand that the dacoits had gone a respectable distance witness got up and found the safe lying broken and its contents gone. All bulbs in the brake van and its tail and side lamps had all been broken. Witness noticed a khaddar chaddar in the brake-van after the dacoity and he handed it over to the police at Charbagh. When witness was re-starting the train he heard somebody say that a dead body was lying by the line. On reaching Alam Nagar witness made a report on telephone to the Control Office at Lucknow. Witness admitted that he had not been able to identify any of the accused present to-day in court, in jail during the different identification proceedings. Constable Lachmanram Singh, the next witness, deposed that he brought a dead body from the place of occurrence to the medical college hospital for *post mortem* examination.

STUDENTS EVIDENCE.

Jadunath Sen, a student of the local Church Mission School, the next witness de-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1926.

SANCTIMONIOUS & INSULTING

The speech which Lord Reading made in opening the Assembly session on Wednesday afforded a proof—if a fresh proof were needed—of his complete surrender to the reactionary spirit of Simla. The occasion furnished him with the last chance of putting himself in the right with the people of India and of bringing about a reconciliation between Britain and India. By missing that opportunity he has proclaimed afresh his lack of statesmanship and vision. The speech dealt with three main topics—the proposed Royal Commission on Agriculture, the South African situation and Constitutional Reform. Lord Reading's handling of these topics merely brings into relief the need for co-operation among all parties in the country and for re-doubled efforts for the freedom of the country. From that point of view the viceregal speech may be regarded as satisfactory because it should help to remove the existing obstacles against unanimity of action for the attainment of the national demand.

The much-advertised Royal Commission on Agriculture will be regarded as an attempt to distract attention from the political issue and to divide the country. But the device has not even the merit of novelty. Every attempt made to improve Indian agriculture and to enable the ryot to grow two blades of grass instead of one will command the enthusiastic support of every patriotic Indian. But that this Royal Commission cannot be regarded by the Indian people as a sincere and genuine attempt to deal with the problem of rural poverty is clear from what it is deliberately asked not to do. Anyone who knows anything about Indian agriculture realises that the problem of agricultural poverty cannot be solved without a radical reform in the existing land revenue system which by its rigidity and severity presses heavily on the slender resources of the ryot. Yet, it is this vital reform which Lord Reading's Government seem determined to avoid. For, we are told that "it will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to examine the existing system of land ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges." Nor is that all. As Pandit Motilal has pointed out, the cloven foot is revealed in the reference to the assistance and support which the Royal Commission is expected to give to the Ministers in charge of Agriculture in the administration of that department," the intention, obviously, being at once to perpetuate the monstrosity of dyarchy and "to put the agricultural population in such a condition of dependence upon the bureaucracy as to alienate them from the political class and deflect them from the pursuit of Swaraj to which they now pin their faith." Lord Reading's pronouncement on South Africa marks a slight improvement on his disappointing reply to the South African Deputation, but it is still far from being the utterance that the head of a truly National Government would have made and it contains painful evidence that he and his Government are not likely to suit their action to the brave words of the speech. Lord Reading still does not seem to be convinced that the Anti-Asiatic Bill is a breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement; he is still obsessed by the outrageous idea that the issue is a domestic one which South Africa alone must solve and he gives no indication that he will insist, as it is his duty to do even to the point of resignation, on the British Government vetoing the legislation.

The Viceroy's reference to the political question adds insult to injury. The September resolution of the Assembly was an offer of settlement which fell considerably short of the national demand. It was a response to the speech of Lord Birkenhead, who professed to have extended the hand of co-operation, though the country knew full well that it was not co-operation that the Secretary of State sought but complete surrender. If there was any doubt left that the real intention of Lord Birkenhead's speech was not a genuine desire to secure India's co-operation but to force a humiliating acceptance of Dyarchy which has been proved to be unworkable and a cruel mockery of self-government, it is removed by Lord Reading's latest sanctimonious essay on the virtues of co-operation. It is useless for the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to go on repeating *ad nauseam* unctuous expressions of their desire for good will and co operation, but in the face of the patent breakdown of a scheme of Reforms which was thrust upon the country despite the national protests that it was unacceptable and the warnings of its unworkability, it is preposterous to put forward this demand for co-operation without offering something in place of a glaring failure as the vehicle of co-operation. Their repeated appeals for co-operation and a generous response are not accompanied by the smallest indication of any desire, on their own part, to move a single step forward, to offer anything more worthy of co-operation than their own admitted failure, anything that can reasonably evoke the generosity that they seem to regard as a gratuitous prerogative. There is not even any undertaking to carry out the miserly recommendations of the Muddiman Committee. If response and co-operation are honestly desired they can be got in a moment by the offer of something to which the leaders of the people can respond without humiliation or hypocrisy. If Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading have nothing to give, they cannot ask for anything in return, and they must make up their minds to face the regrettable alternative of a further period of intensified non-cooperation.

ANOTHER LEASE TO DR LUTHER.

Dr. Luther is going to have another lease of political life as the head of the German Cabinet along with his inseparable comrade in all coalitions, Dr. Stresemann, who has now another opportunity of continuing uninterrupted the work of consolidating the benefits to Germany from his handling of her foreign problems at Locarno The new combination of ministers may prove more stable than its predecessor. The Left wants immediate reduction of unemployment. The Right demands that the conglomeration of Socialists, Democrats, and Popularists, with whose help the Stresemann policy receives parliamentary support, shall not, in the words of a French journalist long resident in Berlin, "sell for a dish of lentils Germany's political prestige and her right to territorial development." The Nationalists also taunted the old Luther Cabinet with making much of the Bavarian representatives in the Reichstag, whose "particularism" always clashes against the insularity of outlook of the Prussian landholders. A concession has been made in the new Luther Coalition to the moderate element in the latter, and the working classes, whose interests the Left represents, have been pacified with a promise from the German industrial magnates to create more employment. An ex-Minister of the Reich remarked recently, in the course of an analysis of the constant Cabinet crisis in the "Badische Presse," that the German people look with apathy on this parliamentary play. They remember Treitschke's words, when the Reichstag refuses to do real work, that it is "the professional laziness of the parliamentarians." They want work and peace at home and abroad. The remodelled ministry is far more likely to give them that than any other coalition with sympathies, either towards the Ex-

Notes of the Day.

The New Age

It is wonderful how under Pax Britannica in India one age of exploitation succeeds another in harmonious sequence. We are witnessing the close of the age of sonorous utterances of judicial platitudes, an age in which European commerce in India is making rapid recovery, and the Assam-Bengal Railway has paid a dividend for the first time in its history. The New Age, will, under a new Viceroy, usher in an era of agricultural implements, in exporting which Britain will do brisk business with India. It is a period of agricultural development all over the Empire, so that Britain can be assured of cheap cotton and cheap wheat for a long time to come. An ex-Viceroy has been very recently busy in Mesopotamia in this connection. Lord Chelmsford has been there looking after the interests of the Diala Plantations Company. The new Viceroy brings us a Royal Commission on Agriculture. It will not, of course, discuss the very inconvenient question of who really owns the land, the farmer or the State. The last time that question was discussed in one of the Provincial Legislatures, the apologists on behalf of the State did not come very well out of the debate. Nor, for obvious reasons, is the vital question of the rigidity and onerousness of the State's demand on the land, which is mainly responsible for the present plight of the Indian agriculturist, to be a subject of the enquiry.

Thow shalt not sell

A cable from the Transvaal British Indian Association of Johannesburg shows how the Transvaal Government continues steadily the policy of "extermination" of Indians, of which the Bishop of Calcutta has very recently been an eye-witness. Trading licenses to Asiatics are being refused wholesale, and by this stab in the back the Transvaal Whites are seeking to defeat the cause, which has, in the words of Lord Reading, "reason and equity" on its side. When the licensing legislation was introduced, Indians in South Africa thought it was a case of "Ask and ye shall be given," as they were urgently wanted to develop the trade of the country. Now it is a case of "Knock and ye shall be kicked out." The one commandment the Indian must obey evidently is "Thou shalt not sell."

Late Maulana Abdul Bari

The death of Maulana Abdul Bari will be received with genuine grief by Muslims throughout the country. As the head of the Feringi Mahal of Lucknow, the famous theological college, and as a learned divine, he was revered by the entire Muslim community and his fame as a theologian had spread beyond the boundaries of India. After the war, when the Islamic world was confronted with the greatest crisis in its history in modern times, it was, to no small extent, under his leadership that the Khilafat movement was organised and attained the power and influence that it exercised. Maulana Abdul Bari was a most distinguished representative of an order that is passing and it was not, therefore, surprising that towards the end of his life on the Hedjaz question he found himself in a camp opposed to that of progressive Muslims led by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and his own disciples, the Ali brothers. But nothing could diminish the respect in which he was held by Muslims, even the vast majority of them who differed from him, and this was strikingly demonstrated by the vast concourse which followed his coffin to the grave.

Fort Ward Election.

Mr. R. Venkatram is one of the candidates who are contesting the forthcoming elections to the Municipal Corporation from the A. ward. Mr. Venkatram's name is familiar to the readers of "The Chronicle" and all those who have had anything to do with public life know that he is an ardent nationalist, an indefatigable worker and a keen debater. Where Mr. Venkatram is present, there is no chance for people who believe in slothful drift. He has been in Bombay for more than ten years and before "Young India" passed into the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, he was practically the producer of that journal. He is known for his capacity for steady work, and a flair for taking hard knocks and returning them. There is room on the Corporation for a man of his strongly nationalist views and independent spirit and we wish him success.

Medical Students' Grievance

It is a long time since the results of the Final M.B.B.S. examination were declared, revealing gross injustice to the students. The University authorities, to whom the aggrieved students had appealed, do not yet seem to have taken any steps to redress their grievance. It will be remembered that only 4.5 per cent. of the students, who had appeared at the last examination, were declared to have passed it. How amazingly "cutting" the result is will be clear from the fact that the percentage of passes in April 1921 was 31.4, in April 1922 43.3, in November 1923, 16, in June 1925, 25, the lowest figure being 15.3 in June 1924. It is time the Syndicate woke up to the need of

THE DUTY OF NON-COOPERATORS

BY "POLITICUS"

It is difficult to say whether Mahatma Gandhi has done well in resorting to political "sanyas" for a year at this critical juncture in the history of the nation. Perhaps Mahatmaji thought that by his active participation in political life he would be a storm-centre and that he would be rather an impediment in the way of the nation than a help to it. The masses have been always with Mahatmaji. "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" is not an empty cry. If to-day Mahatmaji takes the lead thousands would join his banner though there be silly scoffers in and about Poona proclaiming that Gandhi is an extinct volcano. In utter disgust Mahatmaji must have withdrawn to his shell leaving the petty-minded to fight between themselves.

Of course, Mahatmaji knows best how the national interests are to be subserved by him and there is no intention to dispute his firm resolve to keep out of the ring for a year. It has been the fashion of the Poona coterie to hold Gandhiji responsible for their own political bankruptcy. Just to convict them out of their own mouth probably Gandhiji has left them a free field. What are the thousands of non-co-operators going to do? Is N. C. O. a rudderless ship, a play-thing of the political waves? Is there no one to take charge of the movement and keep the flag flying till Mahatmaji returns to his destined work? Are the Non-co-operators one and all going to perform political *harakiri* and leave things to themselves for a year? To these questions the leading lieutenants of Gandhiji must reply. On their reply and concerted action depends the future of N. C. O. and eventually of the nation. N. C. O. is a living political force and it would be a criminal blunder to allow it to die out.

Obey The Congress.

Gandhiji's retirement does not mean the retirement of one and all non-co-operators. Non-co-operators must take an active part in the political life of the nation and support the Congress. Hitherto the Swaraj Party has been in a way independent of the Congress. Now the resolutions of the Cawnpore Congress are not the concern of only the Swarajists but of all Congressmen. As Congressmen first and last, Non-co-operators cannot shirk the responsibility of the Congress resolutions. It is true that the Congress has swerved a good deal from the original programme. But loyalty to the Congress is the main profession of the Non-co-operators and they should stand by the Congress, irrespective of their personal views. They cannot adopt the lordly attitude of indifference and shrug their shoulders and say that it is no concern of theirs. They have everything to do with the coming elections, threatened as the Congress is by traitors in the Camp. It would have been better if the Congress had straightway declared a boycott of Councils. The Congress has not done it. It says that the elections should be fought and the elections must be fought. The above interpretation has been accepted by leading Non-Cooperators like Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Vamanrao Joshi. They have begun the campaign in Poona and Bombay and their example is one to be followed by the Non-Cooperators. Because their particular programme is not accepted by the Congress the Non-Cooperators cannot retire into Adullum's cave and sulk. They have remained in the Congress not certainly to undermine it as the Responsive Co-operators do not enhance its prestige and worth. An active participation in the Congress political work is needed and it is to be hoped that Non-Cooperators will not lag behind in waging war with Responsive Co-operators and Moderates. Non-Cooperators do form an important wing of the Congress and it is their bounden duty to observe faithfully the Congress mandate. It was Lokmanya who soon after the Amritsar Congress, so dear to the heart of Mr. Kelkar, went about the country insisting on the Congress mandate. The Congress Democratic Party soon after the demise of Lokmanya in obedience to the Congress mandate abstained from Council-elections. Now Mr. Kelkar wants to remain in the Congress and rebel against it. But the Congress says fight the elections and we should obey the Congress whatever may be the shades of difference of opinion in the Congress ranks. If this fundamental principle were not grasped and acted upon, the name of the Congress would be a veritable mockery.

Wanted Authoritative Declaration.

We know Non Cooperators pin their faith to Council-boycott. Some of them honestly feel it a sacrilege to be asked to take part in Council elections. But all things said and done the supreme word lies with the Congress and Non-Cooperators must stand by the Congress if only to win it to their side one day or the other. It would be suicidal for the Non-Cooperators to stand out and allow the so-called Responsive Co-operators without response a walk-over in some places. They must be kept out of the Council at any cost if only to belie their pretentions of being the true and rightful representatives of the nation.

Responsive Co-operators have made common cause with Moderates and it is absolutely essential that they should be kept out of the Councils. They have risen against not only Swarajists but against the Congress itself. In their papers the Congress is ridiculed and people are taught to believe that the Congress is not a true representative body, quite in the Anglo-Indian style. It is now the duty of the Non-Cooperators to take part in the elections and vote for the Congress candidate and support him loyally. It is hoped that an authoritative declaration would be issued by the leading Non-Cooperators in connexion with this important matter.

ELECTIONS AND CORRUPT PRACTICE.

Laws against treating and bribery are easily evaded in the welter of modern elections. In America, the term Tammany Hall epitomizes the tradition of bullying, nepotism and corruption. America is a lusty republic, unapproachable on American standards, but the taint of corruption trickles down from the Oil Dome. When therefore the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and his legal advisers become didactic in their warnings against treating and bribery, there is the relieving thought that modern democracies like America have had the better of us. The galeties of British elections in the old days are celebrated in "Pickwick Papers." Here is a case for legal experts to say whether it is corruption or coercion:—

"We have opened", cried Mr. Perker, "all the public houses in the place and left our adversary nothing but beer shops —masterly stroke of policy that, my dear Sir, eh?"

"And what are the probabilities as to the result of the electioneering contest?" asked Mr. Pickwick.

"Why doubtful, my dear Sir, rather doubtful as yet", replied the little man. "Fizkin's people have got three and thirty voters in the lock-up coach-house at the White Hart."

"In the coach-house!" said Mr. Pickwick astonished by this second stroke of policy.

"They keep 'em locked up there till they want 'em. The effect of that is, you see, to prevent our getting at them; and even if we could, it would be of no use, for they keep them very drunk on purpose. Smart fellow Fizkin's agent—very smart fellow indeed."

Mr. Pickwick stared, but said nothing.

And well might Mr. Pickwick have stared, saying nothing. We in Bombay are more righteous than the denizens of Eatanswill. Bribery, treating and the provision of conveyances are the three obscure points. Bribery is indictable like false impersonation under the normal law. Treating implies the offer of victuals to conciliate the inner man in the voter: that is banned, but then "hospitality" is allowed. Hospitality is a great Eastern virtue and by scriptural testimony some have entertained angels unawares. What is the difference between treating and hospitality? The lawyers are tortuously ambiguous. When the hunger and thirst of the voter are allayed, the lawyers have to radiograph its internal effect. If the hospitality is so profuse as to deflect the vote, it amounts to treating!

The distinction reminds one of the dialogue between the Private and the Sergeant. The Tommy complained of pains in his abdomen. The Sergeant cried: "You've a h'abdomens, what you 'ave is a stummick!"

The Corporation has decided that a candidate is free to engage hired conveyances, because the Corrupt Practices Act applies only to Council elections. In straining the letter of the law, they have at least avoided hypocrisy, because it is open to a Council candidate to obtain conveyances by proxy. The present position is this. The Corrupt Practices Act does not touch municipal elections. The candidate is free to employ conveyances and to be hospitable. The advantage is entirely in favour of the rich, but the rich can always drive a coach and four through restrictions for good conduct. In truth, the rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

J.

TRIFLES.

Unclassified news has a way of throwing up comic head-lines. A contemporary tries to treat judicial affairs with the prospects of a timber-company at one stroke. The firm got a contract for railway-sleepers, but the head-lines ran as follows:—

Temporary High Court Judges
Orders for Indian Sleepers.

* * *

These are days of Royal Commissions. Why not have one on Regulating the Use of Motor-Horns in India with special reference to the ear-splitting-noises made by the kind popular in Bombay? If, in a sporting spirit, it promises to pay its own expenses, and refuses to be Purdanashin, we shall support it.

* * *

A correspondent gives us the quaint information that if a person spends one rupee, he can remain in a tramcar continuously for fourteen hours. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir ought to make use of the information in the Council, because it suggests a partial solution of the middle-class housing shortage.

* * *

From Petlad comes an entertaining description of the march of a sporting crowd. In Petlad they had a week of open-air entertainment which culminated in a procession. The Secretary of the Publicity Committee writes that

"The feminine world encouraged by the special arrangements made for seating them during the week came in large flocks in the variageted dress and lent "Colour" to the crowd. The male world was not far behind and *yet* there was no disorder!"

* * *

Landlord (to impecunious dentist): "But can't you do something towards paying off all the rent that's due?"

Dentist: "Well—er—I could pull you out a tooth a day, you know, until it's paid off."

GOVERNMENT AVOIDS INCONVENIENT SITUATION.

VICEROY'S SPEECH NOT THE LAST WORD ON REFORMS.

STATEMENT PROMISED THIS SESSION.

The Government of India has avoided an inconvenient situation. In reply to a question by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly yesterday, Sir A. Muddiman stated that the Viceroy's speech was not the last word on the Reforms.

The Home Member stated that the Government hoped to furnish a reply to the Assembly's resolution of September last before the end of the session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

If the proceedings of the first business sitting of the Assembly were not very lively nor prolonged the impressions I gathered were of great significance. At the outset the Swarajists together with the Independents were given separate blocks and, lest the European non-officials and nominated members should feel the undue importance given to the two predominant parties, they too were allotted distinctive areas for themselves. This violent shuffling of arrangements created some difficulties for a few members to find out their seats, but Lala Lajpat Rai who had evidently been told his place easily walked in and sat confidently where Mr. Patel as Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party used to cross his swords. His occupying that particular seat and that next to Pandit Motilal confirmed the news that the Lion of the Punjab who for the last few months was hesitating to join the Swaraj Party has definitely joined that party and, what more, he will very soon be elected Deputy Leader in place of Mr. N. C. Kelkar who resigned over his stunt of Responsive Co-operation. Lalaji was the centre of attention, for Sir Alexander Muddiman, genial and courteous as ever, came and shook hands with him, while Mr. Graham came forward and explained how he should take the oath. Loud applause of the entire House greeted his oath-taking a few minutes later, signifying the eagerness of the legislators to receive help and advice from this man of the world.

VICEROY'S SPEECH NOT THE LAST WORD.

Starting under such auspices, the Assembly was regaled as usual for one hour with answers to non-official interpellations. Unexpectedly, enough, the Government of India's attitude on the Assembly's resolution regarding the Reforms discussed in September last formed the subject of a query by Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha and others. The Home Member's reply that Government hoped to furnish a reply before the end of the Session was not without a sting in the tail, for he added Government were watching many events with interest (meaning, of course, communal differences). But for fact that the Home Member replied "the last word is never uttered" to Pandit Motilal's question if the Viceroy's speech yesterday was the response of Government to the Assembly's demand, a very serious situation would have risen in the Swarajist circles because of the Cawnpore resolution necessitating, perhaps, their leaving the seats. But, Government saved themselves from an inconvenient hole by the Home Member's humorous remark.

NO CONFIDENCE IN DARK CHAMBER.

The only important business transacted was the Commerce Member's formal withdrawal of his motion to refer to a Committee of both the Assembly and Council of State members the Bill amending the insurance law. The Commerce Member's faith in the Council of elders was not shared by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who explained his wholesome suspicion of the dark Chamber from where no light is ever thrown. The Commerce Member asked the Swarajists not to wage war against the upper Chamber, while he was prepared to confine his motion to a Select Committee of the Assembly only. The Bill will now be referred to a Committee of the Assembly.

PROCCEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The first business sitting of the Winter Session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced at 11 a.m. this morning with Mr. Patel in the chair, was remarkable for the fact that for the first time since the inauguration of the reforms non-official members were allotted blocks on party lines rather than on a provincial basis which has been observed hitherto. This arrangement has, however, left the seats of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Rangachariar, Deputy President, undisturbed.

On the main Swarajist front bench were seated Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Goswami and Mr. Abhynkar also sat on the front bench to their right. The Independent Party also had a front bench allotted occupied by Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Gour and Mr. B. C. Pal. European non-officials were seated in a separate block, their three front seats being occupied by Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Henry Stanyon.

The official benches too were re-arranged seating all official members, including Central and Provincial, behind Treasury benches. The result of the new arrangement is to eliminate nominated and non-party mem-

The President, Mr. Patel, entered the Chamber at 11 a.m. heralded by the Sergeant. New members present were sworn in, applause greeting the oath-taking by Lajpat Rai, Maung Tok Kyi and Mr. W. S. J. Wilson. The undermentioned were sworn in to-day in the order given:—

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Owens (Nominated, Burma); Mr. H. Calvert (Punjab, Nominated); Mr. E. R. Neave (U. P., Nominated); Khan Bahadur Afzahur Rahman (Punjab, Official); Mr. J. T. Donovan (Bengal, Official); Mr. W. F. Hudson (Bombay, Official); Mr. H. A. B. Vernon (Official, Madras); Mr. K. S. Jatar (Official, C. P.); Mr. W. S. J. Wilson (Associated Chamber of Commerce, Elected); Mr. Maung Tok Kyi (Elected, Burma); Mr. Maung In Nja (Elected, Burma); Mr. S. Tajatulay (C. P., Elected); and Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab, Elected).

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Replying to Gaya Prasad Singh's and other questions regarding the constitution and personnel of the Public Services Commission, the Home Member said:—

"The present position is that the Government of India have prepared the draft rules regarding (a) the conditions of services of members of the Commission and (b) the functions of the Commission, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council by whom rules will be made. The general question of the constitution of the Public Services Commission came up before the House in the resolution I moved on 10th September, 1924, and the Government of India do not now propose to lay the matter, before the House again. The personnel of the Commission is under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. I am unable to publish any of the correspondence that has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

Mr. Burdon, replying to Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan regarding the action on the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee's report, said that the final replies of all Local Governments had not been received and that the Government of India had not yet reached the final conclusion, but that the Government of India had been actively considering the report and it was anticipated that only a very short time would elapse before the Government had decided upon the course of action which they had proposed to take on the report.

Sir B. N. Mitra, replying to the same member, said: "Out of 362 Executive Engineers all over India, 131 are Indians and the Government have received a copy of the scheme framed by the Prizo of Delhi Committee."

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Replying to several questions on the agenda in the names of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and other members regarding the Assembly's resolution on the Reforms passed in September last, Sir Alexander Muddiman said: "It was and it remains the intention of the Government to formulate their conclusions on the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. No despatch from the Secretary of State has yet been issued, and although the subject has been much discussed, the Government of India are not yet prepared to arrive at a decision on a matter of the greatest importance and on which it is essential that the Government should have ample time to arrive at a decision after the fullest consideration."

Pandit Motilal Nehru: "How long are the Government likely to take to formulate their decision?"

Home Member: "I am not in a position to state definitely."

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: "Not even approximately?"

Home Member: "Not even approximately, but we hope soon."

Pandit Motilal: "Will Government state whether any progress has been made in that direction?"

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: "Will any announcement be made before the end of the Session?"

Home Member: "I am not in a position to say, but I should think so."

Pandit Motilal: "May I know if there are any specific events which Government expect would happen before the end of the Session?"

Home Member: "I refer Pandit Motilal to the eloquent speech of the Governor-General made yesterday."

Pandit Motilal: "Are we to take his Excellency's speech as containing anything indicating as to what the final decision is going to be?"

Home Member: "I think the Hon. Member must put his own construction on the point."

Pandit Motilal: "Is that the last word?"

Home Member: "The last word is never said." (Laughter.)

THE BAWLA MURDER CASE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, asked by Mr. [illegible]

"OLD TRICK NOW REPEATED."

UNION GOVT'S. REPUDIATION OF PROMISES.

MAHATMA RESPONDS TO MR ANDREWS' REQUEST.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Mr. Gandhi has made the following statement regarding the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914:—

"Mr. Andrews has sent me a cable inviting me to make a statement on the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, as it has given rise to a controversy in South Africa. I observe too that two South African divines have supported my contention.

Let it be remembered that the agreement is a matter of record. It closed a struggle that had lasted for close on eight years, and covered many intermediate and interlocutory arrangements and agreements. Let it be also noted that the Government of India was not unconcerned with the agreement. It supplemented the Indian Relief Measure that was almost simultaneously passed. As is common in all such arrangements, correspondence between parties is previously seen and approved by them. So was this correspondence mutually seen and accepted. My letter to General Smuts refers to the disabilities not covered by the Relief Act and expresses the hope that even those disabilities which were not then dealt with would be removed in course of time.

It is not to be supposed that after eight years of solid suffering, Indian settlers were satisfied with an arrangement that might lead not to further amelioration of their status but to their further degradation, ultimately resulting in extinction. But I do not wish to labour the point. There is the Indian offer—the Congress offer—to go to arbitration on the point. Let the Government of India ascertain for themselves the meaning of the agreement and invite the Union Government to accept the principle of arbitration.

It is not for the first time that the South African Ministers have repudiated the arrangements and promises made by themselves. They repudiated the promise made to Mr. Gokhale about the £3 tax which, as a point of honour, was added to the objects of the Passive Resistance struggle and which ultimately the Union Government had to repeal. So is it the old trick now repeated. It is a matter of honour for India to insist upon the fulfilment of the agreement of 1914.—A.P.

VICEROY'S INGENIOUS SPECIAL PLEADING.

DUTY OF INDIAN LEADERS

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative regarding the Viceroy's speech so far as it related to the South African question, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, said:—

"Lord Reading has made very effective use of his great forensic skill in dealing with the South African question. He has covered a hopeless case with his ingenious special pleading and actually made it appear that the Government of India thinks and feels exactly as the people of India do. A close examination, however, of the part actually taken by the Government of India and that claimed by Lord Reading will at once show how the Government of India has failed to do its duty. To sum up, the whole case as put by the Viceroy amounts to this. A series of feeble representations, made by self-appointed trustees of the people of India, constitute the best endeavours of the Indian Government to intercede in the interest of the people with another Government bent on making it impossible for Indians to exist in South Africa. As His Excellency himself admits the question which I have often asked, without getting a reply, is whether the British Government would have contented itself with such feeble representations, if its own nationals were concerned, but the Viceroy expects the Assembly and the people to give him and his Government their confidence and support.

"The true answer to the Indian grievance is disclosed by the gentle reminder that South Africa is a self-Governing Colony, with full powers of 'guiding the course of their own domestic and economic relations' which, in plain English, means that Indians who are not self-governing cannot expect Great Britain to put them on the same level with those who are self-governing and who are practically as free as Britain herself. It is now for us, Indians, to acquire the necessary strength to assert and enforce our rights. Some of the ways in which this can be done will be indicated in the ensuing debate on the resolution on South Africa to be moved by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh on the 28th instant in the Assembly. For the rest we must try to make ourselves masters in our own house before we can expect any Government in the world to listen to us."—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Ndola (North Rhodesia).—Cobham arrived here on Wednesday having covered the most desolate stage in his flight.—Reuter.

The second annual meeting of the Inter-University Board will be held at Delhi from February 22nd to 24th.—A. P.

Mr. Abbas Ali, M. L. C., member of the Andamans Deputation, writes to the "Madras Mail" controverting the views of Dr. Mugharji and the comments made by the [illegible] He says that he found the [illegible]

TAXATION PROBLEM.

ECONOMY SCHEME.

"NEED OF WISE EXPENDITURE"

LONDON, Jan. 21.

"If Government is supported in the Economy Scheme which they have prepared, no addition to the burden of taxation will be necessary," declared Mr. Churchill, speaking before the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, but if the economy scheme was pulled to pieces and whittled down, the bill must be paid. He announced that when Parliament met the Economy Bill would be introduced covering the whole field of expenditure. Every department would be asked to make sacrifices. Mr. Churchill declared that the policy of true economy was not complete if it did not provide for wise expenditure.

Government's main constructive measure would be a great scheme of electrical development. "If this island is to continue to support its present immense population, it cannot afford to be behind any part of the world in scientific organisation and equipment. Sciece and Goodwill are the only two horses strong enough to pull our wagon up the hill." He mentioned that the coal subsidy would probably approximate 21 million sterling three-quarters of which would go to paying the wages of miners.—Reuter.

ON SCIENTIFIC MISSION

DR. HALFORD ROSS TO TOUR IN EGYPT, AFRICA AND ASSAM

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Dr. Halford Ross, brother of Sir Ronald Ross and Medical Officer to the workshops and factories in London City, has been granted by the Home Secretary long leave of absence on scientific missions in South Africa and India. Leaving by the s.s. "Rajputana" from Marseilles on 29th January he will proceed to Egypt, and thence to South Africa to make observations with regard to 'miners' phthisis" on the Rand on the lines which have been singularly successful in large printing and other establishments in the City. He will thence proceed to Assam to study, during the hot weather season and the ensuing rains, conditions leading to the high incidence of malaria among tea garden coolies. Dr. Ross is the author of well-known text-books on mosquitos and flies, and was with his brother when he made in Calcutta his discovery that malaria was mosquito-carried. —Reuter.

LOCAL BODIES ASSOCIATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED

POONA CITY, Jan. 21.

The All-India Local Bodies Association which was formed at Cawnpore at the All-India Local Bodies Conference, held under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Sasmal of Bengal, has commenced its work. It has issued the report of the Conference with a questionnaire which is being distributed to all the members of the local bodies throughout India. The questionnaire contains important questions about the part to be played by members of the local bodies in the coming Council elections in the matter of supporting candidates who will advance the cause of local self-Government.—A. P.

FUNDS IN AID OF WAR-BLEINDED SOLDIERS

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

The Governor who returned to-day from a short tour in the Gujrat District presided over a public lecture delivered by Mr. Dignam at Burt Institute, to-night, in aid of the officers and men of the British Empire forces who were blinded in the war. The lecturer appealed for funds, and suggested the formation of a committee for the collection of funds, in aid of the war-blinded officers and men who are treated and trained for business at St. Sunstans' Institution in England. The Governor thanked Mr. Dignam for his interesting lecture and endorsed his appeal.—A. P.

UNITED STATE'S RUBBER CONSUMPTION

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover in a statement estimated the consumption of rubber by the United States in December at 7,000 tons below the figure for November while he regarded that the reduction was partly seasonal and though it indicated a desire on the part of the American public to reduce the consumption on account of high prices. He added that the American rubber manufacturers had covered 75 per cent. of their requirments for next six months by advance contracts.

Giving evidence before the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives Mr. Walters who is attached to the Bureau of Standards said that the production costs prohibited the use on a large scale of reclaimed and synthetic rubber.—Reuter's Special.

DANISH FLIGHT TO TOKIO

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Copenhagen.—Arrangements are being completed for a Danish military flight to Tokio, and spare parts are being despatched to Karachi which will be one of the three main [illegible]

NO ALLIANCE

LABOUR AND LIBERALS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SCOTCHES RUMOUR.

LONDON Jan. 20.

Rumours that he intended to launch a movement for a Liberal-Labourite alliance were promptly scotched by Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at Carnarvon to-day. He said it would not be wise for the Liberal Party to negotiate any alliance with any party. They should concentrate their energies on securing large Liberal representation in the next Parliament. When that was achieved, it was time to consider co-operation with the men prepared to support the programme approved, whether it involved a Coalition Government or not.—Reuter.

MAKWAR DAM.

TRIUMPH OF ENGINEERING SKILL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Makwar Dam which Lord Lloyd will officially inaugurate on 21st January is a triumph of the British engineering skill. The preparatory work was started in 1914, but it was stopped during the great War. The work was resumed after war when a loan of three million sterling which had previously been guaranteed by the British Treasury in this connection was doubled. The dam and the canalisation for a big irrigation scheme which is ultimately intended to irrigate three million acres were completed by Messrs. Pearson and Sons in July last year. 80,000 acres of cotton-growing land will be irrigated in the first season compared with 20,000 under the old pumping scheme. The dam is nearly three miles long with the maximum height of 128 feet and nearly one million tons of masonry. The reservoir formed above the Dam will be a lake of thirty miles long. The total length of the main canal is seventy miles and branches 558 miles. Twenty thousand workmen were employed in the construction of the dam along which road a railway will run. The latter will be eventually extended to Kassala.—Reuter.

BANK NOTE SCANDAL.

A PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Budapest.—As a result of an agreement between Government and the Opposition, a Parliamentary Commission of 25 members is being appointed to investigate the political side of the bank note affair. The Commission will be entitled to summon all persons whose evidence may be required. Meetings of the Commission will be entirely secret.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan 20.

Budapest.—The latest arrest in connection with the bank-note affair is that of Engineer Johann Stitz on a charge of collusion with forgers.—Reuter.

LATER.

Budapest.—M. Stitz, mentioned in the message of 20th instant has been released. —Reuter.

FRENCH MINERS DEMAND.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, Jany. 20.

Paris.—The National Council of Federation of the French Mine workers has passed a resolution declaring that unless the wages are increased by 31st January to compensate for the increased cost of living a referendum will be taken on the question of a general strike by the French miners.—Reuter's Special.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN POLAND.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Warsaw.—During the past few days the Polish political police have arrested several hundred Communists alleged to be connected with the Communist organisations in Western Poland.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD IN SATIRICAL VEIN.

COLOMBO, Jany. 21.

In a farewell speech at Colombo on the eve of his departure for Home Mr. Ramsay MacDonald referred in a satirical vein to the pessimistic forecasts regarding the effects of the Labour Government. By the blessing of God, he said, the record written in the new books would be better, truer, holier and more blessed than the records in the books that had been closed. He believed in self-Government and the problem had got to be solved in co-operation, goodwill and fellowship in communion with one another. That was ordinary, common, human sense.—(A. P.)

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Toronto.—Mr. Stephen Leacock has determined to devote his fortune and his pen to the promotion of a strenuous campaign for cure and prevention of cancer in co-operation with the British Society for Control of Cancer. Mr. Leacock's resolve is due to the recent death in England of his wife after the unsuccessful adminis[illegible]

FLOOD HAVOC IN E AFRICA

MANY PERSONS DROWNED.

CROCODILES DEVOUR CITIZENS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Beira (Portuguese East Africa).—Unprecedented rains in the low-lying Portuguese territory between Umtali and Beira have resulted in serious floods which have caused complete suspension of train, mail and telegraphic services between Rhodesia and Beira. Many natives have been drowned. Others who took refuge on trees were brought to Beira in motor-boats. The average rainfall in the district yesterday was five inches.—Reuter.

CROCODILES DEVOUR CITIZENS.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Salisbury.—The floods in Portuguese East Africa have not yet subsided. The Pungwe river threatens to sweep away the Pungwe Railway bridge and the Muda river is also in—flood. Forty-one and a half inches of rain have fallen in ten days. Many natives have been drowned and their homes devastated. Eye-witnesses report that crocodiles devoured the Natives swept from the roofs of floating huts. Probably, traffic with Beira will be impossible for at least a month.

Beira.—A tug chartered by Government for the rescue of a number of officials who had been cut off by the floods and who had taken refuge on the railway bridge turned turtle while proceeding to the spot. The Captain and two Portuguese crew were drowned.—Reuter.

"ABOMINABLE ACTS" OF VIOLENCE.

SOVIET'S SHARP NOTE TO CHINA.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Peking.—The Soviet Envoy, Karahan has presented a sharp note to China protesting against "the abominable acts" of violence of Chinese soldiers in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway trouble mentioning the Chinese violent assault on the railway agents at Harbin and drawing attention to the seriousness of the situation and the gravity of consequences likely to arise if the present conditions continue. The note concludes with saying that the Soviets will hold China responsible for all damage inflicted.

M. Karahan is sending a similar note to Chang-Tso-Lin.

The first overt act against the integrity of Customs occurred near Swatow where the Kwantung Reds have taken over the customs station and are controlling the maritime customs.—Reuter.

JAPAN & RUSSO-CHINESE FRICTION.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Tokio.—An official of the Foreign Office stated that the Government was closely watching the Russo-Chinese friction over the Chinese Eastern Railway. He did not anticipate any danger though he was of opinion that trouble would probably be long drawn out.

The Consular advices discount the rumours of the Soviet mobilisation as the White Russian propaganda.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN DEBT DISCUSSIONS

ALLEGATION AGAINST ANGORA GOVT.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Though actual terms are not known the Turkish delegates yesterday apparently made an offer to the European holders of Turkish bonds.

A message to the "Financial Times" from Paris records the impression that the Angora Government does not intend paying the bondholders at all, or it would not have made such a tall offer as is rumoured, but it is felt that possibly the Turks are engaged in bargaining a transaction in which Mosul looms largely in the distance. —Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

A FAVOURABLE BALANCE.

LONDON, Jany. 21.

Notwithstanding the heavy adverse balance revealed during the last few months by the foreign trade statistics, Britain last year, actually had a favourable balance of £28 millions after allowing for invisible exports according to the provisional estimate of the Board of Trade Journal. This compares with £73 millions in 1924 and £153 millions in 1923. Fresh overseas investments last year totalled £88 million contrasted with £134 million in 1924 and £136 millions in 1923.—Reuter's Special.

OBJECT OF LINDSAY MISSION

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Constantinople.—Interviewed prior to his departure for Angora Sir Ronald Lindsay said his mission there was due to fresh

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

USE OF HIRED CONVEYANCES

CORPORATION'S DECISION.

While it was not open to a candidate to "treat" a voter, it was open to him either to borrow or hire conveyances to convey his supporter to the polling stations—was the Corporation's decision at Thursday's meeting. The Corrupt Practices Act was not applicable to Municipal Elections, but to elections to Legislatures, and the few sections in the Indian Penal Code under the head bribery controlled municipal elections, said Mr. Fazal. Mr. Nariman was anxious to take no responsibility for either leading or misleading the candidates, as he put it, but the Corporation refused to accept his opinion and decided to give candidates the necessary lead.

OFFENCE OF "TREATING" AND "BRIBERY."

The Corporation considered the report of the General Elections Committee asking the Commissioner to invite the attention of voters and candidates, for the ensuing elections to the provisions of the I. P. Code dealing with the offences of "treating" and "bribery."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moving the adoption of the report said the Solicitors' opinion conveyed nothing and meant nothing. It was neither fish, nor flesh, nor fowl. They were told that while it was illegal to give refreshments to voters, it was legal to give them to agents, provided they did not give votes. It was also said that it was illegal to hire taxis, but legal to have private conveyances for taking voters to the polling booths.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said there was a great deal of misunderstanding in the minds of people on this question. The Corrupt Practices Act was not applicable to Municipal Elections, but only to Legislative Council elections and there were sections in the Indian Penal Code applicable to municipal elections. The misunderstanding was due to Municipal Solicitors' opinion which had left the Corporation in doubt. As far as conveyances were concerned there was not the least objection to having them, but "treating" came under the Penal Code. The Committee said it was open to a candidate to employ or hire a conveyance, and if a candidate wanted to go to a court of law it was open to him to do so on his own responsibility.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said there was a great deal of confusion in the minds of candidates. Treating, or otherwise giving food or drinks was illegal under the Indian Penal Code, and he would have to take action against candidates, if the matter were brought to his notice, as the officer in charge of the elections. Taking voters to the polling booths was illegal under the rules for Legislative Council elections, but they were not applicable to municipal elections, and they had only to rely on bribery laws. Since they had no time to take counsel's opinion, he had notified that he did not intend taking action against candidates for conveying voters to the polling booths either by hiring conveyances or by private conveyances. He was anxious to put all the candidates in the city on a footing of equality about the methods they wanted to adopt on the polling day. Of course, they could not bind either the High Court or the Small Causes Court, but it was only right that all candidates should be put on an equality. He, therefore, suggested that the Corporation should record its opinion that it was neither illegal nor undesirable to employ hired or private conveyances. It was merely their opinion, he said, and not legally binding on anyone. It was only proper that poor people in the city should be given facilities to vote, as it was not possible for many voters to walk long distances. He, asked the Corporation to accept his suggestion that at the ensuing elections it was legitimate to candidates to use either hired or private conveyances.

DR. DADACHANJI'S RIDER.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji agreed that Corrupt Practices Act was not applicable to municipal elections. He then quoted many law cases in which the judges had differed and moved a rider that in the ensuing elections it should be legitimate for the candidates to use either hired or private conveyances for conveying voters to the polling stations.

Mr. Boman Behram accepted the rider.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the proposition.

MR. NARIMAN'S WARNING.

Mr. K. F. Nariman warned the Corporation to be careful in giving their opinion on such matters. So far as making of rules was concerned, Government was responsible, and only a tribunal could decide on their interpretation. People could not be influenced by Corporation's opinion in any way. What would happen, he asked, if a candidate was guided by their opinion and then had to go to Court and the decision went against him? They should neither guide nor misguide a candidate, since it was difficult to give their opinion in the matter.

Dr. A. Viegas was opposed to the hiring of conveyances or of borrowing them. He asked that they should take counsel's opinion in the matter.

President: Even counsel's advice cannot make it certain.

Dr. Viegas asked why a friend should be allowed to lend his conveyance.

Dr. J. V. Vora disagreed with Mr. Nariman and said they must give a lead to the different candidates in such matters.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved an amendment adopting the report without expressing any opinion. Since Mr. Nariman had put the matter so clearly before them, he thought, it was no use either leading or misleading candidates. It was best to allow every one to take his own course in such matters, he said.

The Corporation adopted the original proposition, with the rider.

The Corporation then proceeded with the budget discussion, and the income side was adopted at Rs. 3,28,49,615.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

THE COMMUNAL FACTOR

AGITATION IN NAME OF RELIGION.

Polling booths are slowly rising up on the maidan and other places in the City for the final election day. Vernacular newspapers are printing columns upon columns of special appeals and manifestos on behalf of particular candidates. Appeals to communal instincts are not an uncommon feature, and ultimately when the voting time comes, without the least compunction, very few voters will give their votes to the best men, and the majority will be guided by communal and caste instincts. No one is free from this virus in Bombay, whether European or Indian, whatever one may say to the contrary. Even the most educated of communities are not free from this bias. At the last elections men like Mr. Nariman in the Municipal elections and Mr. V. J. Patel in the Assembly elections got not only the vote of their own communities, but also of outsiders. In fact, Mr. Nariman was the favourite candidate of the Hindus in the Girgaum Ward, as even this year he is.

Leaving the communal question aside, it is doubtful whether the total votes cast this year in all the wards are likely to exceed those of the last. The doubt arises on account of the absence of a strong agitation among the masses in Parel and the mill area to make them wake up and use their franchise. The millowners, who are a reactionary body, as a rule, will not close their mills to enable their men to register their votes, and thus a very large body of men will be prevented from exercising their franchise. It is unnecessary to say that the millworkers are not likely to give their votes to the favourite candidates of the millowners or the official world, and wisdom lies in keeping the mills open. Since Government have refused to declare the polling day a general day, there is also the likelihood of a large number of persons, who are employed in Government offices, keeping themselves aloof from the polling booths. But the rest of the educated voters, it is to be hoped, will not fail to make use of their franchise, as they hold their votes as a trust.

A SPURIOUS AGITATION.

A great deal of dust is being raised in a certain Ward of the city over the religious beliefs of candidates, and much is made of the danger to school children by such "godless" men being thrust into the Corporation. Those who know something of the real situation and are able to guage the feelings of the people, discount this spurious agitation as "bunkum" and assert on the contrary that the fight of particular candidates against antiquated customs has made the latter more popular than ever. Of course, the truth of this will only be ascertained on the polling day.

The public is unable to find out the exact number of candidates who are seeking election this year, but there is very little doubt that they are a great many. Some candidates have offered themselves for the mere fun of it, since the sending of nomination papers to the Municipal authorities does not make a big hole in their pockets. But these gentlemen will have to be included on the election day among the "also ran." This uncertainty about the exact number of aspirants is rather intriguing to the standing members, but they will have to put up with this little worry along with the other worries of the electioneering campaign.

But, the Corporation would do well to put some kind of restrictions on frivolous candidatures as is done in the case of Council and Assembly elections.

CANDIDATES' HOSPITALITY.

On the election day, with most of the candidates "business as usual" is the general rule, despite the most stringent ban on the hiring of motor cars, etc. In practice, the man with the longest purse has the best chance in an election, for he has the largest number of friends who can lend their cars, with or without petrol; but what about a poor man? Are his supporters to tramp all the way to the polling booth, or is he to lie low for ever in deference to the richer persons? The Municipal Commissioner's opinion notwithstanding, free "hospitality" will be provided to the voters in most cases, although the nature of the "hospitality" will be limited by the private resources of the candidate. In some cases large kitchens are improvised and "biryani" and "polao" and similar other dishes are freely handed about. Is this hospitality, or treating? At most of the booths hospitality may be classified variously, from a cup of tea or a glass of soda, to a good square dinner washed down with some strong drink. Stringent laws do not make men moral, and the Commissioner's dislike for "treating" will have as little influence as his other opinions with the candidates.

DUTY OF D WARD VOTERS

REMEMBER FEBRUARY 1.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a public meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening when speeches were delivered by prominent Nationalist candidates on the "Coming Municipal Election", Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

MR. NARIMAN

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was the first speaker at the outset welcomed Mr. Horniman on his first visit to the Marwadi Vidyalaya and expressed a hope that he would grace that place very often by his presence as he used to do in the Shantaram chawl some years ago. Referring to the ensuing municipal elections, Mr. Nariman said that they all knew that Mr. Horniman would not espouse any cause or support any individual, unless he was satisfied that they were doing some national good. His presence that evening was a sufficient recommendation that the Nationalist party was working for the good of Bombay. It was a feature of their party that both the President of the Indian National Congress and the President of the Legislative Assembly were its members, and it was certain that neither would be there unless they were satisfied that the Nationalist party was working for the good of the country.

THE TEST.

Mr. Nariman deplored that in some party meetings religious and communal matters were introduced. They should remember, he said, that the Nationalist party was a civic party formed and organized to look to the municipal interests of Bombay, and he requested every member of the party and every voter not to bring the communal element into civic matters. In their choice of selection of candidates they had to consider only one thing: viz. the public good, whether the candidates they voted for were likely to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Also whether they were likely to go on the side of the bureaucracy or whether they would strain every nerve for the public good of the city.

During the last elections the Nationalist party had made certain pledges in their manifesto, all of which they were not able to fulfill because they were not in a majority. Out of 106 members only 32 or 33 were Nationalists and they were therefore in a hopeless minority. If, therefore, at the coming elections at least 55 Nationalist candidates were returned they hoped to achieve something tangible in the next three years. The voters, however, had to judge the work of the Nationalist party not by their achievements but by their efforts and attempts in doing good to the city.

WHAT NATIONALIST PARTY STANDS FOR

The Nationalist party, continued Mr. Nariman, was out for according equality of treatment both to the rich and poor. Up to now preferential treatment was given to the residents of Malabar Hill against the residents of other poor wards but the municipal executive was compelled by the Nationalist party to accord equal treatment to all, irrespective of social positions or status in life. Then the efforts of the Nationalist party were directed towards Indianization of the municipal service, in which they succeeded in securing the employment of half a dozen Indians in high offices which heretofore were enjoyed by Europeans. The Nationalist party was pledged to give preference to qualified Indians against Europeans of similar qualifications. He did not mean that Europeans should not be employed but he thought that wherever qualified and efficient Indians were available they should be given preference against Europeans. Then a resolution which had excited much interest in India as well as abroad was that in regard to the boycott of British goods. This was carried out by the Municipal Corporation at the initiation of the Nationalist party. Every year, he said, lakhs of rupees were formerly spent in importing municipal goods from foreign countries. Now the money was being spent in India in the purchase of Indian made goods. Another thing which the Nationalist party did in the Municipal Corporation was to stop the bribes and other corrupt practices. Two or three committees were sitting to enquire into the corrupt practices of half a dozen officers and about that number had already been sacked.

Concluding, Mr. Nariman said that the Nationalist party still expected to do a great deal more but they would not achieve success unless the candidates of that party were returned in a large number. He appealed to the voters of D ward, therefore, to exercise their votes intelligently regardless of religious or communal sentiment.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, being called upon to speak, first thanked Mr. Nariman for the compliments he had paid for his (Mr. Horniman's) presence there that evening and said if he had time he would go to all the meetings convened by the Nationalist party in every ward in the city,—he would do so, as he wished that every candidate of the Nationalist party should be returned at the next municipal elections. His only regret was that the Nationalist candidates were in so small a number in each ward.

The reason why he announced his intention to support the Nationalist party directly he arrived in Bombay was that he believed that, if the Municipality of the city of Bombay was to be made a model municipality that could only be done by the efforts of a well-organised coherent party possessing sound principles. He was asked the other day, why they wanted a party in the municipality. His reply was that in other well governed cities where they had achieved complete control and efficiency in municipal administration that had been effected by the efforts of an organized party. How could they make the administration of a municipality efficient unless they had a number of organised men who would work and vote together.

Another reason, continued the speaker, why he supported the Nationalist party was that although he was not in closest touch with that party, as it was impossible for him to be so as he was in England, in English newspapers he used to read that the Nationalist party in Bombay was not only carrying out work on behalf of efficient municipal administration as well as national principles but had also achieved no little success in what they tried to do. He had read in Conservative and Liberal newspapers in England that that party in Bombay was doing a great deal of mischief in municipal administration and that made him feel that they must be doing a great deal of good from the Indian point of view. (Laughter.)

He had read a good deal of criticism in the same papers about their friend Mr. V. J. Patel, as an extremist, who was leading the Bombay Corporation to perdition. But, when he (Mr. Horniman) read that he thought that Mr. Patel must be doing a great deal of good to Bombay (laughter). Now, that Mr. Patel had accepted office he had immediately become in the eyes of the same newspapers in England an outstanding public-spirited man. (Laughter.)

PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

Referring to the programme of the Nationalist Party, he said the fact that the Party had on their programme compulsory and primary education and municipalisation of public services made it essential to support them. He said it was an absolute disgrace that while primary education was regarded as an elementary right in civilised countries, in the city of Bombay which was considered the first city in India compulsory free and primary education was yet being considered in the Corporation and not fully introduced.

He then referred to the public utility services such as the tramway service, electric and telephone service, and gas supply and said if they were worked by the Municipality they would be more efficiently and more economically carried on in the interests of the rate-payers than when they were run by private corporations. The Tramway and Electric Supply Company had declared a dividend of 10 per cent. If the same service was under the control of the Municipality that profit would have been secured for the benefit of rate-payers and the service would be more cheap and efficient besides.

MR. HORNIMAN AND ELECTION

Mr. Horniman then said he had been asked by some friends to stand as a candidate himself. He was told, he could go in by election or as a co-opted member. He had a sneaking regard for being elected, and on principle he thought every candidate should go before the electors and be elected on his merits. His answer to his friends was, however, that he was prepared to go in in any way they liked, whether by election or by co-option, if they thought that he could serve the interests of the rate-payers of Bombay provided, of course, that it did not cause embarrassment or inconvenience to other candidates. (Cries of "No, no," and cheers.)

REMEMBER FEBRUARY 1.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar then urged the voters to muster strong on the 1st of February and vote solidly for the Nationalist candidates while Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay urged the voters to vote for her as she as a woman candidate would do all she could for her sex as well as for the city in the Municipal Corporation if she was re-elected.

Mrs. Naidu in her closing remarks appealed to the intelligence of the voters of D Ward to exercise their intelligence on the election day and vote solidly for the Nationalist candidates.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ADDRESS OF NEW PARSI CANDIDATES.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the new Parsi candidates are invited to speak.

MISS LOTWALA'S MANIFESTO

Miss B. R. Lotwala has issued the following manifesto to the voters of Bhuleshwar (C) Ward:—

You are all aware that I am a candidate for your Ward at the ensuing Municipal Election which will take place on 1st February 1926. I am a member of the Municipal Nationalist Party and go to the polls on the ticket of that Party. I need not mention here the excellent work which our Nationalist Party has been consistently doing in the Corporation for the last three years. Though the chronic minority of our Party has prevented us from succeeding on every issue, we have given sufficient proof of our spirit of civic duty and deep concern for the economic and educational welfare of the city. To enumerate only a few of our achievements, our Party established for the first time free and compulsory primary education in the city, considerably redressed the long standing water grievance, and effected healthy retrenchments in Municipal expenditure. In brief, we have as a Party always endeavoured to guide the Municipal affairs according to the 'real' needs and wishes of the people. In striking contrast, the so-called 'Independent' members who professed to represent the people and interpret their wishes, never failed to seize an opportunity to pander to the will of the Government at the cost of public interests. If you desire to be 'correctly' represented in the Corporation and use that body for rapid civic development, send your' Party, the 'people's" Party, the Municipal Nationalist Party to the Corporation in solid majority.

I had the honour to be returned by you at the last Election, and during the three years of office I loyally stood by the Party's decisions and entnusiastically participated in its activities. It may not be out of place here to refer to my special interest in quesions regarding women's welfare which was evident in my work on the Maternity Committee. You will admit that for the correct representation of the peculiar needs of women in a city of enormous population, like Bombay, it is very essential that you return the lady candidates who might come forward in the spirit of social service to voice the vital needs of their sisters.

I will regard it as a privilege, if you elect me, to continue in my work of the welfare of the city in general and women in particular, and do my best to deserve your confidence.

P. S.—I have chosen 'Tree' as my symbol.

MR. MAITRA FOR C. WARD.

Mr. U. C. Maitra addressing the voters of C Ward writes in his Municipal election manifesto:—I am a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Bhuleshwar Ward. If I am elected, I will make every effort as a congressman, to push forward the Congress-Nationalist programme in the Municipality.

Being intimately connected with several sporting institutions in the city, notably the Hindu Gymkhana, I have taken keen interest in local sports for over a decade. Unlike other great cities, Bombay has very few parks and squares where women and children can safely and conveniently go for a breath of fresh air. Every ward ought to have its parks, squares, and children's playgrounds. I shall endeavour, with your support, to provide healthy parks and playgrounds. The 'Urbs prima in Indis' must not lag behind Calcutta in its programme of public health.

I have always taken an active interest in social service. If you elect me, I shall try my utmost to have your needs and complaints removed.

I hope you will be kind enough to record all your sixteen votes or as many of them as you can spare, in my favour on 1st February next.

WISER COUNSELS PREVAILING.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It was Mr. Rustam D. Baliwalla, an enthusiastic Parsi Nationalist, that had appealed to the Parsi voters of A Ward not to vote for Sir Dinshaw Petit, as the latter is a supporter of the Cremaotorium movement. A controversy ensued between Mr. Baliwalla and this writer, and it is gratifying to note that Mr. Baliwalla has withdrawn his opposition against Sir Dinshaw, and has admitted his error publicly. That is real moral courage. Will not Mr. Tairsee's opponents realize the inconsistency and injustice of dragging social and religious differences in matters municipal? We hope they will.

GHAT-KOPAR GANG CASE.

23 MEN FOUND GUILTY.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jany. 20

Yesterday at the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. Sane, Additional Sessions Judge after a protracted conference in private conclave, the Jury found 23 men guilty of being members of a gang of dacoits under Section 400.

Charandas the wealthy merchant who had been charged with receiving stolen property in connection with the case and who was defended in the Lower Court by Mr. Parulekar and in the Sessions by Mr. Pradhan, M.L.C., instructed by Mr. Parulekar was found not guilty.

Judgment will be delivered on Saturday.

CHEMBUR DACOITY CASE.

Yesterday commenced the trial before Mr Dao, First Class Magistrate, Kurla, of a gang of dacoits consisting of nineteen Bhavas alleged to have one night recently raided a Marwari's shop at Chembur near Ghatkopar.

The facts of this case were duly reported in the "Chronicle."

Mr. Gosavi Police Prosecutor is appearing for the prosecution, while Mr. Janduranj V. Patel is defending the accused.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dinner party at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday. The following had the honour of being invited:—

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Froom, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Major General H.A.V. Cummins, Captain and Mrs. E. J. Headlam, Monsieur and Madame R. Chaidron, Mr. N. V. Raghavan, Mr. J. P. Brander, Mr. P. G. Regers, Colonel and Mrs. R. St. J. Gillespie, Monsieur J. G. Bendien, Mr. and Mrs A. M. Green, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Carter, Lt.-Colonel T. L. Ball, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. P. L. Spicer, Major and Mrs. W. I. Kennedy-Minards, the Revd. G. F. Harvey, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cocke, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Major and Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. and Miss R. D. Tata, Miss Wardell and Captain P. V. L. Payne.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON MANAGEMENT.

"A HOPELESS STATE OF MESS."

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 20.

In this case one Narsayya Sayanna, a "Dhangar," or Shepherd, was prosecuted by the Bandra Slaughter house authorities for an alleged offence of cheating in respect of a sum of the removal fee for 32 sheep and goats. The case was tried by the First Class Honorary Magistrate, Mr. H. J. Antia, at Bandra.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

His worship in his order of discharge made a brief statement of the facts. The Bandra slaughter house, though situated in the Bandra Municipal limits was the property of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. Animals intended for slaughter were first brought for inspection by the Superintendent or his Assistant in the open space within the compound of the slaughter house known as the "fair ground". For this a fee of 1 anna 6 pies per head of sheep or goats was levied. In this place the merchants and butchers bought and sold the animals. These animals were then inspected and such of them as were considered fit for human consumption were branded with a distinctive mark. Those animals which their owners proposed to slaughter on the premises were then admitted into the "Inner Yard" on payment of a slaughter and carrying fee. Those that were declared unfit were removed at once out of the premises. Of those declared fit the owners who wished to slaughter them outside the slaughter house were allowed to remove them on payment of a removal fee of annas 8 per head under Sec. 403 (2), (e) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The accused was a caretaker of sheep, and goats belonging to merchants and took charge of the animals which were removed for slaughter elsewhere. The allegation against him was that on 3rd November 1925 he removed or attempted to remove 120 sheep and goats belonging to his employers for which the proper fee at 8 annas per head was not paid the fee paid being for 98 animals only.

The principal witnesses in the case were Mr. V. A. Kamat, a clerk in the slaughter house and Mr. J. Pereira, Assistant Superintendent.

After a careful consideration of the evidence for the prosecution observed his worship, the Court could not but come to the inevitable conclusion that affairs in the Bandra Slaughter House were "In a Hopeless State of Mess." The Court had also no doubt that there was utter confusion in the Slaughter House at least on the evening in question, and evidence showed that the Slaughter House authorities were not only slack in their duties but more. The Court also was satisfied that Kamat had audaciously tried to impose upon the Court and had not only uttered a deliberate lie but had probably practised a serious act of deception and misappropriation of money. But the wonder was, his worship went on to say, that no notice had been taken of this fact by the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Pereira, or any one else in authority. According to the latter not Rs. 9 but Rs. 13-8-0 remained unaccounted for and these circumstances reflected discredit on the management of the Slaughter House.

COMPLAINANT FINED.

This, remarked his Worship, was one of the rare cases he had to dispose of during the past five years in Bandra, of a prosecution started on false or misconceived bases and then tried to be pressed by hook or by crook. It had cost him some labour to go down to the bottom and sift out the truth from a confused and conflicting mass of matter. But his Worship said he took satisfaction in the belief that he had laid bare the truth out of a tangle of untruths and misleading facts, the result of overzeal and bias on the part of two officials of the Bandra Slaughter House in which the Bandra police unfortunately allowed themselves to be played into their hands. For these reasons the Court directed that the accused be discharged and his bail bond cancelled.

"In discharging the accused," concluded his worship, "I record my opinion that the charge against him is false, frivolous and vexatious. I thereupon call upon the complainant Vasant Annaji Kamat to show cause why he should not pay to the accused compensation in the sum of Rs. 50. He has referred the Court for a reply to his solicitor Mr. Blair. On receipt of this reply it will be considered and a separate order will then be passed on this question."

Subsequently in the Court's separate order after hearing Mr. Blair and Mr. Rustom Bulsara, Vasant Annaji Kamat the complainant was held to have entirely failed to show cause as ordered to the Court's satisfaction and he was therefore directed to pay to the accused as compensation the sum of Rs 50/- in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 30 days.

WORLD'S LARGEST BROADCASTING STATION

LONDON, Jany. 21.

A broadcasting station, claimed to be the largest in the world was opened at Birmingham to-day.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT AVOIDS INCONVENIENT SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Gaya Prasad Singh as to whether any further proceedings were contemplated regarding the Bawla Murder Case, said: "I am not at present prepared to make any statement in the matter."

Replying to Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra said: "If the impression is drawn that Mr. North's visit is connected in any way with the mural decoration of the new buildings it is entirely incorrect. He has come out to India for a short period merely to advise on the lacquer varnishing and upholstery work to be done on the furniture for the new Government House."

RUPEE TENDERS FOR INDIAN STORES.

Sarfaraz Hussain Khan asked: "With reference to the Government replies to questions of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regarding rupee tenders for Indian stores asked at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 25th August, 1925, will Government please state what progress has been made in the matter between the last Delhi session and now?"

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra said: "The Hon. Member will no doubt realise the difficulties entailed in this subject. He will understand, for instance, that it would be quite impossible without undue sacrifice of economy and also without incurring undue risk of unsatisfactory quality to apply what may be called the rupee tender purchase system indiscriminately to all kinds of plant and stores required by the Government. The Government of India have, therefore, thought it desirable to examine in the first instance the question to what classes of stores the system could be applied without incurring the risks I have mentioned. This has necessarily involved detailed discussion with the various purchasing and consuming departments of the Government, but I am able to say that these discussions have now got so far that a list of the different kinds of stores to which the system might be extended without undue risk has been complied and is now under examination."

After questions the President called upon Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar who had given notice of an adjournment motion on the South African question.

As Mr. Iyengar was absent the President mildly rebuked him by remarking that any member who gave notice must be present or at least have the courtesy to inform the chair in time of his absence. The President hoped the House would generally bear this point in mind. (Applause.)

The House then proceeded to transact legislative business.

INSURANCE BILL.

Interesting discussion ensued on the motion of Sir Charles Innes for a Joint Committee of both the Houses on the Bill amending the Insurance Law for the purpose of extending the existing law which regulates and controls only life insurance business. The new Bill is to be applied to all forms of insurance business. The Commerce Member admitted that there was room for fair difference of opinion regarding what form the insurance law should take. He maintained, however, that his Bill did not propose to break away entirely from the existing law.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the President ruled that it was open to any member to move an amendment in favour of a Select Committee.

WANTED SELECT COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, thereupon, moved for a Select Committee of the Assembly. Insurance law for the past 15 years, he said, had been absolutely unsatisfactory and as the law would involve far-reaching consequences the Assembly would like to give its unfettered and considered judgment on the subject by appointing its own Select Committee. Further, the speaker had a suspicion of the other Chamber and did not like that half and half constitution of the Joint Committee of the two Houses should fetter the judgment of the Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas referred to the various defects of the Government Bill and showed that his own Bill had the approval of the "Statesman" of Calcutta and some other newspapers. He was particularly anxious to protect the policy-holders by preventing the reckless investment of the funds of insurance companies and to see that small honest companies did not suffer.

A CONTROVERSIAL BILL.

After Sardar Mutalik and Dr. Lohokare had spoken, Mr. Jinnah said the question was not of casting a reflection on the other House, but whether the Bill before them was non-controversial or of an urgent character that the Assembly was being asked to sanction a Joint Committee. No such necessity had arisen. The Bill was very important and controversial and must be examined by a Select Committee of the House thoroughly.

Eventually, the House agreed to let both Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta withdraw their respective motions, so that Sir Charles will bring at another meeting a motion for a Select Committee on the Bill.

OTHER OFFICIAL BILLS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then moved for reference to the Select Committee the Bill to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, consisting of the Home Member, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. S. C. Ghose and Mr. Tonkinson.

The House agreed to the motion as also to the next motion of the Home Member for a Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act with a view, *inter alia*, to suppress the evil of touting, the Committee to compose the Home Member, Mohamed Yakub, Mr Rangachariar, Mr. Sarda, Mr. Rajnarain Mr. Neogy, Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar and Mr. Tonkinson. Both the above Bills were introduced in Simla last September and have been before the public for four months.

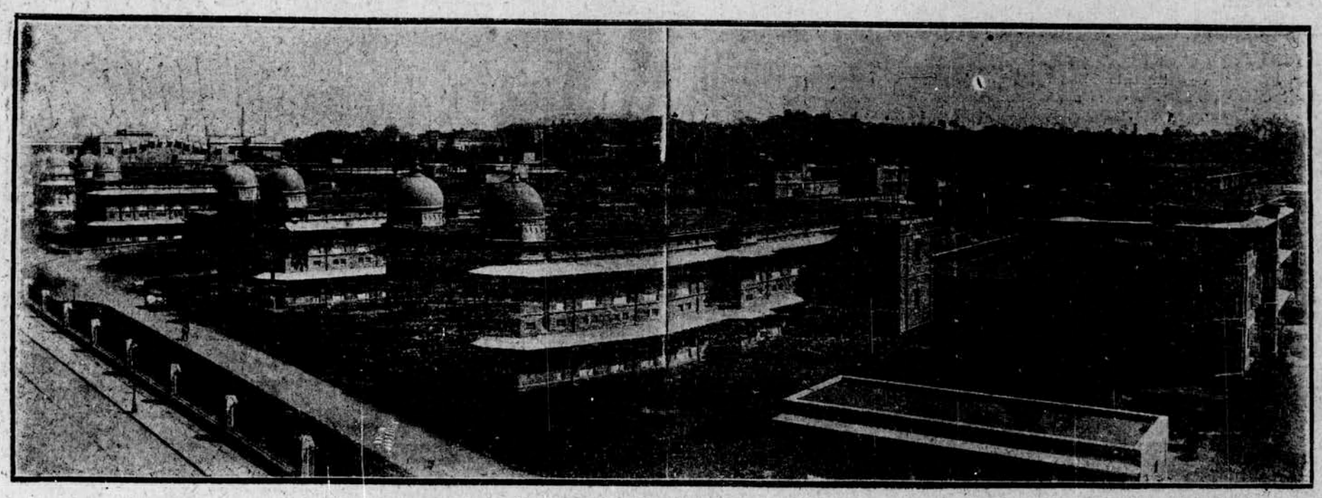
The Assembly next agreed to Sir Alexander Muddiman's motion for passing of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, discussion on which was held in Simla.

BAR COUNCILS IN INDIA.

The Home Member formally introduced a Bill providing for constitution of Bar Councils in British India and for other purposes (which was published in the "Gazette of India").

The House then agreed to introduction of several official Bills and the Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

A MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD.



Press Photo Agent, Dadar.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, to-day.

DIPLOMATIC UTTERANCE.

THREAT LOST ON NATIONALISTS

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai's views on the Viceroy's pronouncement are contained in an article he has written for his paper the "People." He says the Viceroy's address to the members of the Legislative Assembly contained nothing remarkable. The part which dealt with the South African problem may, on the whole, be considered to be moderately satisfactory. We appreciate the difficulties of the Government in the matter and are not inclined to judge it harshly. But we are sadly disappointed by the Viceroy's observations on the political situation in India. "Disappointed" is hardly the word for our feeling as we had never built up hopes which have been shattered by the Viceroy's pronouncement. Nothing has happened to make us change our opinion about the improbability of the Government doing anything substantial to meet our demands without any effective pressure on the side of the people. Government knows and we also know that no such pressure is forthcoming in the near future. The Viceroy's sermon on the generosity lacked both dignity and reality though it was a diplomatic utterance worthy of the man who uttered it. this portion of the speech was delivered in a rather threatening tone which however seemed to have lost on those for whom it was meant. Indian Nationalists have gone as far as they possibly could towards co-operation. They are even now prepared to go further if there be any indication for a real change of heart on the part of the Government. In the absence of such an indication the Indian Nationalist has to do his duty as he conceives it. He has to consult the wishes and feelings of his people and cannot go on humouring the Government at the cost of losing the support of his people. The best thing is to go on with our work unaffected by what Governors or the Viceroy say or do not say. That does not mean that we should be offensive. It only means fearless performance of our duty as we understand it according to our light

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Viceroy's announcement of a Royal Commission on Agriculture has failed to evoke any enthusiasm in us. It is going to be an expensive play without compensating gain. Some gain, of course, there may be, but whether it will be proportionate to the trouble and cost involved we doubt. What is expected of a Royal Commission (which sounds big) might have been easily done by a small Committee of experts. It is significant that all those matters which regulate the relations of the agriculturist with Government have been kept out of the scope of reference to the Royal Commission.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, in an interview with me expressed his views on the announcement of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He said:—"I think the announcement is a red-herring drawn across the oath of the Congress as well as of all other political parties who have agreed unanimously on the national demand. That it is a mere red-herring is evident also from the fact that the Government have deliberately excluded questions connected with land revenue and land tenure as well as the rights of tenants from the scope of the enquiry. The students of elementary economics know that in the matter of agricultural development questions connected with the claim of the State in ownership or produce of the soil and the claim of cultivators to proprietory rights therein have the most important bearing. More than a century ago Mr. Arthur Young wrote in his book relating to the prosperity of peasant proprietors in France: "Give a man a secure position of a big rock and he will turn it into a garden in a few years. Give a man tenancy at-will of a big estate and he will soon turn it into a desert." It is futile to expect the country to enthuse over an Agriculturist Commission which is precluded from considering the rights of the tillers of soil in products of their labour.

CHALLENGE TO SWARAJISTS

VICEROY MISSES LAST CHANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The solemn silence not broken even once by applause was a fair indication of the general feeling that the occasion demanded from the Viceroy to-day more than he uttered. The official benches felt fortified as the Viceroy went on unfolding his rule that their view had the hearty approval of their chief. The setting was quite brilliant though the spirit to make it live was lacking. The *tamasha* of a State opening is always a great incentive to many to flock to the public galleries and these who are not among the chosen few crowded round corners in the street to have a glimpse at the formidable procession inside the Chamber for over half an hour before the arrival of the Viceroy. Members were exchanging heaty greetings when a salute fired at 11 o'clock broke this hubub and the members hurriedly repaired to their seats and in a minute it was all silence. The Treasury benches were adorned with glittering gold of uniforms. General Birdwood's was the most glowing colour in the Field Marshal's uniform and his numerous medals. Capt. Hirasingh attempted to look a striking figure by his military uniform but appeared singularly out of place on the non-official benches. The Government benches were fully occupied. While Sir Charles Innes and General Birdwood look on serious Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Alexander Muddiman who sat next had smiles all the time on their lips and mostly whispered comments about those in the galleries. Sir B. N. Mitra as usual looked depressed and Sir Muhammed Habibullah thought his assumption of the leadership of the Council of State also required serious look about him. Mr. S. R. Das did not seem to relish his seat on the bench being higher than his size. Sir Denys Bray looked the least concerned of all and quite at ease, indifferent to what was about to be uttered for well he knew that his department had no cards to place before Lord Reading for a public lecture on the non-official benches.

A FISH OUT OF WATER.

Lala Lajpatrai had a place in the front row facing the throne and between him and Pundit Motilal sat Sir Henry Stanyon. Lala Lajpatrai particularly seemed to feel like a fish out of the water and looked overwhelmed and as one trying to weigh within himself whether he had acted rightly in making a break with the past by coming to the Legislative Chamber.

Practically all the leading members were present, except Pundit Malaviya. Though the House did not seem quite full after the salute announced the Viceroy's arrival Countess of Reading walked into the Viceregal Box. The members were pleased to see Her Excellency attend the opening ceremony after her recent illness, but Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for a minute forgot that those present in the special boxes and public galleries are invisible from the point of view of the House, so when the Madras Knight got up instinctively on Lady Reading's arrival he found others firmly seated and he too sat down.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Now entered the Viceroy in procession and he spoke for 45 minutes. This speech left the position politically where it was though in other spheres it made important announcements. It was known during the Birkenhead-Reading conversations in London that a Rural Commission was a settled fact and that time was being taken just to go through the official procedure to show that the Provincial Governments and Delhi had not been ignored.

None of the members whom I interviewed read in it any sign of real advantage to India.

Pundit Motilal thought this was a challenge to the Swarajists by an attempt to capture the imagination of the masses in India and deflect them from supporting the Swaraj movement.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao also warned that its appointment should not mean that the industrial activities would be weakened and that simultaneously effect should be given to the Report of the Industrial Commission. Here the Dewan Bahadur put his finger on the real danger.

Moreover, the members feel that the agricultural Commission which keeps all the vested interests secure regarding revenue assessment, irrigation charges, system of landownership and tenancy cannot prove anything more than a palliative, if not a snare, for the agriculturists to spend more money on improved methods of agriculture by going in for British made agricultural implements on a large scale.

S. AFRICAN ISSUE.

As for the South African issue, the Viceroy, no doubt, drew upon his fund of verbosity to cloud the real factor in the situation, namely, the utter subordination of India to Whitehall and the White Empire. He, however, smelt hope where there seems to be none to the Indian eye and on that basis appealed to the Assembly not to imure the negotiations by its resolution on the 28th instant for wholesale retaliation. The Viceroy, however, so managed to phrase his observations on this matter that some members thought these were satisfactory.

As for the political issue the Viceroy held that the hand of fellowship had not been grasped, that the change in the tone and temper though marked, had fallen short of his hopes, but told the members that there was time "yet" to respond, so that the Appointment of the Statutory Commission might be expedited. He has got his reply from Pundit Motilal who says that the Viceroy now only demands unconditional surrender on the part of the Swarajists and that thereby he was leading them to a crisis.

Lala Lajpatrai thought in a similar vein that the obstruction being dead, the Viceroy should have thought the last September sessions resolution as offering the basis for a settlement.

Mr. Jinnah, the Independent leader, was not available for the Press men. That Viceroy's speech has left the position unaltered is the impression in the Lobby and it is held that Lord Reading has already given his reply to the Swarajists and that Pundit Motilal and his party will now soon have to formulate their future programme in view of their pledges to the Congress. The Viceroy had to-day the last opportunity to mend matters, but he has lost it, for when he addressed the Assembly towards the end of the session it will be only to take stock of his five years' work and bid farewell to the House whose hopes and aspirations he will leave unfulfilled.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH DAY SATURDAY 23RD JAN.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.—Divi I.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. (Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1925, direct from the country of foaling).

Safeer 8/9, Minister 8/4, Taimurlung 8/4, Mount Blanc 8/4, Sultan Beg 8/4, Sabah 8/4, Wild Cherry 8/4, Little John 7/9, Shivaji Prasad 7/9, Glad Eye 7/9, Cicero 7/9, Unan 7/9, Rafir 7/9, Variety 7/9 Silver Dawn 7/9, Hoojaz 7/9, Minto 7/9 and Moonif 7/9.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. (Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1925, direct from the country of foaling).

Roseville 8/9, Milloo 8/7, Success 8/5 Ebrahim Beg 8, Moultan 7/9, Rivad 7/9, Fakir Farad 7/9, Sheik 7/9, Linden 7/9, Benares 7/9, Never in Doubt 7/9, Dana 7/5, Fatn ul-Khair 7/5, Kummeruzzamann 7/5, Durban 7/5, Shanghai 7/5, Tiffah 7/5 and Amar 7/5.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. (Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1925, direct from the country of foaling).

Hongkong 8/12, Muluk 8/10, Kurdistan 8/7, Mansoor Beg 8/7, Frontier Force 8/4, Fatha 8/4, Promise 8/4, Rasool 8/4, Salonic 8/2, Rose Royal 8/2, Ramzi 7/9, Mubarak II 7/9, Wardulmuluk 7/9 Sahiq 7/9, Thaboor 7/9, Abdul Karim 7/9, Francis II 7/9 and Najran 7/9.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,00; third Rs. 500. (A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th Class).

Marby 9/2, Crushed Class 9, Silver Charm 8/9, Lilavati 8/6, Tres Facile 8/3, Shingled 8, Ulster Lad 7/9, Fleeting Favour 7/9 and La Belle Frusquin 7.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. (A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th Class).

The Fliver 10/2, Eltonian 9/3, Riverine 9, Prose and Verse 8/13, Steel Blue 8/12, Proud Chieftain 8/7, Pack Up 8/4, Golden Hours 8/1, Perivale 7/13 and Polo King 7.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Div. II—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 750. (A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Clasi).

Sahoo 9/6, Rose Hill 9/1, Khalaf 8/13, Hawam 8/12, Karikala 8/7, Kandinava 8/1, Security 7/13, Hashash 7/11, Bucknell 7/10, Hishan 7/8, Ishallah 7/7, Bismark 7/1 and Kitchener 6/12.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. (A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Class.)

Melesigenes 9/12, Sirra Leone 9/7, Capa-Pie 9/3, Greenfinch 9/2, Harry Tate 8/11, French Briar 8/7, Purser 8/5, Henri 8/3, Trajanus 7/8 and Krishna Kumari 7/2

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. (A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Class.)

Marmion 9/7, Green Islet 8/13, Hard Battle 8/12, Tycho 8/7, Lucky Lad 8/3, Charles William 8/2, Dickybird 7/11, Jovial 7/7, and Rock Rose 7/2.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Class.)

Silver Thrush 9/7, Adwan 9/3, Gosub 9, Baktavar 8/13, Hatch I 8/9, Ballard 8/8, Cardiff 8/6, Centry 8, Zoolfakar 7/13, Aftab 7/9, Hamiar 7/8, Sinnan 7/3 and Silver Cloud 6/12.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

LONDON Jan. 20.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day, Cambridge University beat the Air Force by 16 points to three.

In a County Championship match, Surrey beat the Eastern Counties by 18 points to 11 at Richmond.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Sunderland 4, Huddersfield 1.

Second Division:—Bradford City 3, Swansea 1.

Third Division Southern) Gillingham 3, South-end, 1.

Third Division (Northern):—Accrington 6, New Brighton 2.

In the first round of the Scottish Cup, Dundee beat Inverness Caledonians by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

CRICKETER JEPHSON DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The death has occurred of the cricketer, Mr. D. Jephson, ex-Surrey Captain and ex-Light Blue and one of the greatest of lob-bowlers.—Reuter's Special.

AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

TWO GALA GATHERINGS IN FORT.

PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT

WITH

THE WELL-KNOWN BENGAL DANCERS—

MELODIOUS MUSIC and ENCHANTING DANCE

AT

GAIETY THEATRE

OPPOSITE BORIBUNDER STATION FORT

on SATURDAY, 23rd January at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) and MATINEE SHOW on SUNDAY, 24th January at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE.

PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY AS THERE IS A TREMENDOUS DEMAND FOR TICKETS.

Have you tried RADIOSAN

—the vital force of life—for restoring the natural powers of vigorous manhood. Radiosan takes a firm hold of the nervous system, tones it up and helps you to extract the last ounce of enjoyment and pleasure from life.

Radiosan ensures clear mental vision and is a real rejuvenator.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

INFLUENZA

Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

Sole Agents:

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

QUICK WITH THE NOSTROLINE FOR COLDS & CATARRH CHEMISTS & STORES R.I.

Indian Agents:

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.,

8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LAST WEDNESDAY

High Dividends Again

Lommond Bills Belle Syme, and other good things in

TURF EXPERTS CARDS

TARAPOREVALA

160, Hornby Road, Fort.

MAHATMAJI'S SCHOOL-DAY'S.

THE STORY OF A FINE.

I have already said that I was learning at the High School when I was married. All of us three brothers were learning at the same school. The eldest brother was in a much higher class, and the elder brother who was married at the same time as I, was only one class ahead of me. Marriage resulted in both of us wasting a year. The result was even worse for my brother. He gave up studies altogether. Heaven knows how many youths suffer the same plight as he. Only in the present Hindu society can studies and marriage go together.

My studies were continued. I was not regarded as a dunce at the High School. I always enjoyed the affection of the teachers. Certificates of boys' progress and character used to be sent to the parents every year. I never had a bad certificate. I even won prizes after I passed out of the second standard and in the fifth and sixth I had scholarships of Rs. four and ten which I have to thank good luck more than my own merit. For the scholarships were not open to all, but reserved for the best boys amongst those coming from the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. And in those days there could not have been many boys from Sorath in a class of forty to fifty boys.

My own recollection is that I had not any high regard for my ability. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships. But I very jealously guarded my character. The last little bitterness drew tears from my eyes. Anything I merited, or seemed to the teacher to merit, his rebuke was unbearable for me. I remember having once got corporal punishment. I did not so much mind it, as the fact that I was considered to have deserved it. I wept piteously. That was when I was in the first or second standard. There is another incident of the time when I was in the seventh standard. Dorabji Edulji Gimi was the headmaster then. He was popular among boys as he was a disciplinarian, a man of method and a good teacher. He had made gymnastics and cricket compulsory for boys of the upper standards. And I disliked both. I never took part in any exercise, cricket or football, before they were made compulsory. My shyness was one of the reasons of my aloofness, which I now see was wrong. I then had the wrong notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education. To-day I know that physical training should have as much place in the curriculum as mental training.

I may however mention that I was none the worse for abstaining from exercise. That was because I had read in books the benfits of long walks in the open air, and having liked the advice I formed a habit of taking walks which has still remained with me. These walks gave me a fairly hardy constitution.

TRUTH AND CARELESSNESS.

And the reason of my dislike of gymnastics was my keen desire to serve as nurse to my father. As soon as the school closed, I would get back home and begin serving father. I requested Mr. Gimi to exempt me from gymnastics so that I may be free for this service but he would not listen to me. Now it so happened that on a Saturday when we had our school in the morning, I had to go to the school for gymnastics from home at 4 o'clock in the evening. I had no watch, and the clouds deceived me. Before I reached the school the boys had all left. The next day Mr. Gimi examining the roll found me marked absent. Being asked the reason for absence, I told him what had happened. He refused to believe me and ordered me to pay a fine of one or two annas (I now forget how much). I was convicted of lying! That deeply pained me. How was I to prove my innocence? There was no way. I cried in deep anguish. I saw that a man of truth must also be a man of carefulness. This was the first and last instance of my carelessness in school. I have a faint recollection that I succeeded in the end in getting exemption from the fine.

The exemption from exercise was of course obtained, my father having written to the Headmaster that he wanted me at home after school. But though I was none the worse for having neglected exercise, I am still paying the penalty of another neglect. I do not know whence I got the notion that good handwriting was not a necessary part of education, but I retained it quite until I went to England. When later, especially in South Africa, I saw the beautiful handwriting of lawyers and young men born and educated in South Africa, I was ashamed of myself and repented of my neglect. I saw that bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of an imperfect education. I tried later to improve my handwriting, but it was too late. I could never repair the neglect of my youth. Let every young man and woman be warned by my example, and understand that good handwriting is a necessary part of education. I am now of opinion that children must first be taught the art of drawing before learning how to write. Let the child learn his letters by observations as he does different objects, birds, etc., and let him learn handwriting only after he has learnt to draw objects. He will then write a beautifully formed hand.

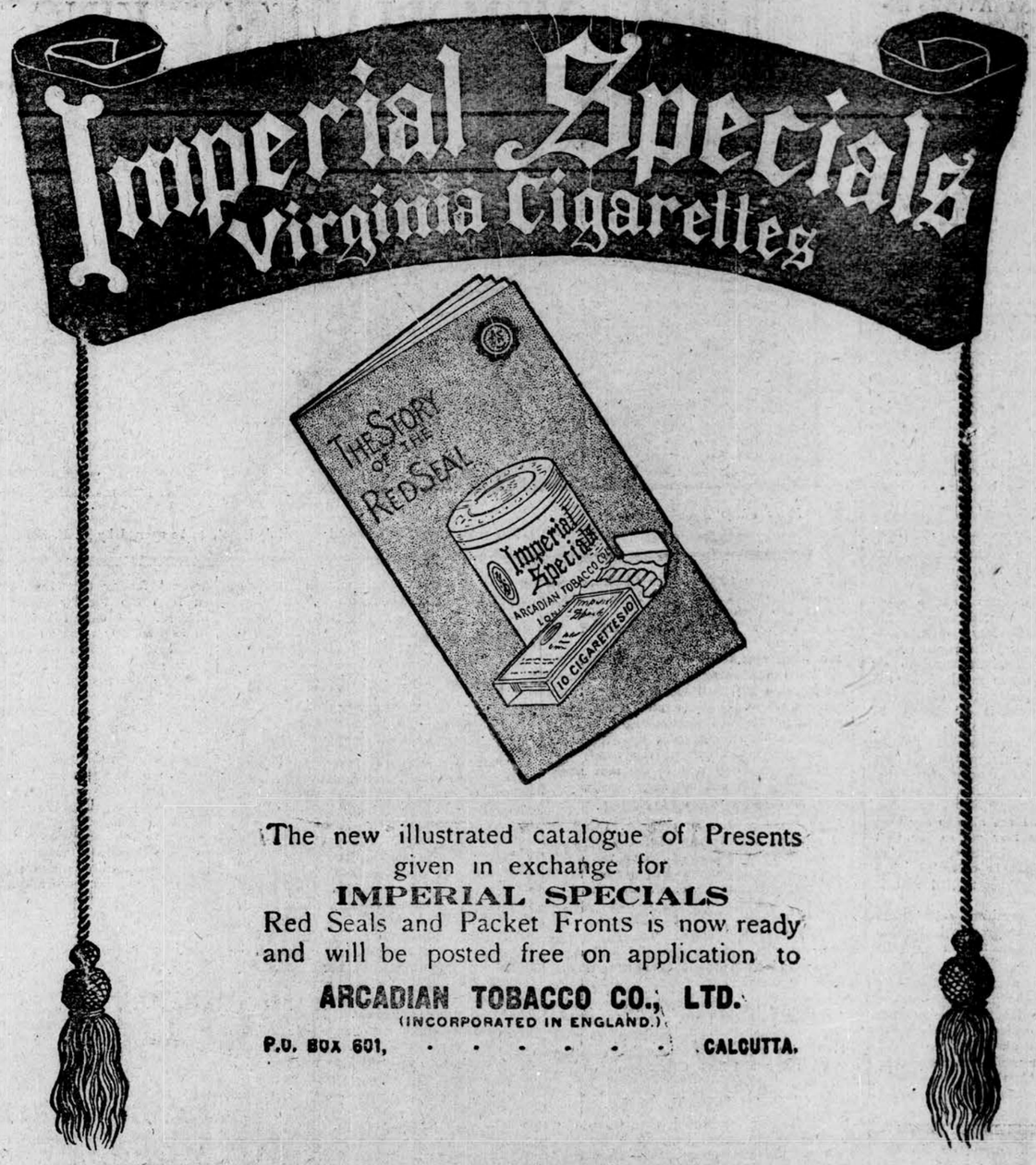
Two more reminiscences of my school days are worth recording. I had lost one year because of my marriage and the teacher wanted me to make good the loss by skipping a class—a privilege usually allowed to industrious boys. I therefore had only six months in the third standard and was promoted to the fourth after the examinations which are followed by the summer vacation. English became the medium of instruction in most subjects from the fourth standard. I found myself completely at sea. Geometry was a new subject in which I was not particularly strong and the English medium made it more difficult for me. The teacher taught the subject very well, but I could not follow him. Often would I lose heart and think of going back to the third standard, feeling the packing of two years' studies in one as too ambitious. But that would not only discredit me, but the teacher who counting on my industry had recommended my promotion. So the fear of the double discredit kept me to my post. As, however, with much effort I reached the thirteenth proposition of Euclid, the utmost simplicity of the subject was suddenly revealed to me. A subject which required a pure and simple use of one's reasoning could not be difficult. Ever since Geometry became easy and interesting for me.

SANSKRIT.

Sanskrit however proved a tougher job. In Geometry there was nothing to memorise, whereas in Sanskrit, I thought, everything had to be mugged up. This subject also was commenced from the fourth standard. As soon as I entered the sixth I threw up the sponge. The teacher was a hard taskmaster anxious, as I thought, to stuff too much into the boys. There was a sort of rivalry going on between the Sanskrit and the Persian teachers. The Persian teacher was temperate. Boys used to talk among themselves that Persian was very easy and the Persian teacher very good and considerate to the students. The 'easiness' tempted me and one day I sat in the Persian class. The Sanskrit teacher was grieved. He called me to his side and said: 'How can you forget that you are the son of a Vaishnava father? Won't you learn the language of your religion? If you have any difficulty, why not come to me? I want to teach you students Sanskrit to the best of my ability. As you proceed further, you will find in it things of absorbing interest. You should not lose heart. Come and sit again in the class.' I was touched. I could not disregard the teacher's affection. To-day I cannot but think with gratitude of Krishnashanker Pandya. For if I had not acquired the little Sanskrit that I did then, I would have found it difficult to take any interest in our sacred books. In fact I deeply regret that I could not acquire more Sanskrit, as I learnt later that no Hindu boy or girl should be without a sound knowledge of Sanskrit.

I now think that in all Indian curricula of higher education, there should be a place for Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and English, besides of course the Vernacular. This big list need not frighten any one if our education was more systematic and the boys free from the burden of having to learn their subjects in a foreign medium, I am sure learning all these languages would not be a task but a perfect pleasure. A scientific knowledge of one language makes a knowledge of other languages very easy.

Really speaking Hindi, Gujarati and Sanskrit may be regarded as one language and Persian and Arabic also as one. Though Persian and Sanskrit belong to a different family of languages from Arabic and Hebrew, there is a close relationship between Persian and Arabic as both claim their growth through the same source, viz., the rise of Islam. Urdu I have not regarded as a distinct language because it has adopted Hindi grammer and its vocabulary is mainly Persian and Arabic, and he who would learn good Urdu must learn Persian and Arabic, as one who would learn good Gujarati, Hindi, Bengali, or Marathi, must learn Sanskrit.—"Young India."



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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sirsi (on probation).

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sirsi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Honavar.

Dr. F. X. D'Souza, to be First Grade Judge, with effect from the 29th August 1925, vice the Hon. Mr. G. D. Malgaonkar, confirmed as High Court Judge.

Mr. W. D. R. Spiers, is confirmed as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

The Governor has made the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. Muhammad Sikandar Khan Fattehkhan:—

Mr. Shapurji Darasha to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, on Rs. 800.

Mr. Basil A. Dubois to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, on Rs. 750.

Mr. W. R. Scaton to be substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Channappa F. Lokur to be provisionally substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. E. Histed is confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Deputy Collector, Surat, is granted, with effect from 5th February 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may be relievtd, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. H. L. Painter, Acting Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted, with effect from 12th February 1926, or the subsekuent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months and sefenteen days in combination with leave on half average pay for two months.

Mr. J. P. Brander, Collector of Bombay, is granted, with effect from 17th April 1926 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for one month.

Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, has been granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 10th December 1925.

From 2nd January 1926 Miss V. Baptista is appointed to officiate as Assistant Lady Superintendent and Head Mistress of the Training College for Women and Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, vice Miss M. J. Wadia.

Mr. B. V. Vedak is appointed to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, with effect from 1st December 1925 vice Mr. D. V. Ganoal.

Thursday's Government "Gazette" says:

Mr. E. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 5th April 1926.

Mr. P. A. Cordeiro, Civil Surgeon, East Khandesh is granted leave for four months on average pay and four months on half average pay with effect from the 1st February 1926 or date of relief.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for three months and 23 days and on half average pay for three months and two days, and also further leave 'not due' on half average pay for 28 days.

Mr. H. Hamill, on return from leave is appointed to officiate as Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. L. Covernton, who has been granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."
Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—
"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."
Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.
Just as good for
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind Deccan, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of early sown rabi commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate. Water for irrigation generally sufficient. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 25 to 53; Gujarat 34 to 49; Konkan 29 to 39; Deccan 27 to 55; and Karnatak 25 to 37.

Am I a "BOY or a GIRL"???
Tell me at the EXHIBITION
COLABA.
3 Legged human being.

How many "LEGS" have you?
SEE I have "SIX"
Mr. MONKEY
EXHIBITION, COLABA.

LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION FUND.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

About 20 lakhs of rupees have been subscribed in response to the Viceroy's appeal for funds in aid of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council. This enables the Council to launch its programme of work, an outline of which has now been placed before the Provincial Committees. His Excellency has therefore decided to close the appeal forthwith and takes this opportunity to congratulate the Committees on the splendid results which they have achieved and which afford most gratifying evidence of interest of the Princes and the people of India in this philanthropic and humanitarian enterprise. His Excellency also appreciates the valuable assistance rendered by the Press in giving publicity to the appeal.—A. P.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

A party of 71 American tourists who are out on a world tour in the Canadian Pacific steamship "Empress of Scotland" arrived here this morning from Calcutta by a special train. They arrived in Bombay on the 11th instant from where they proceeded to Delhi, Agra, Benares and other places. They left this afternoon for Madura from where they will go to Colombo to join their ship.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

The weather has been dry. The western disturbance is now passing through West Persia.

Forecast: Dry weather.—A. P.

COLD-SEASON CHEST PERILS.

PEPS THE SURE SHIELD AGAINST COLDS & BRONCHIAL AILMENTS.

The colder weather soon finds out any 'weak spot' in the chest and is particularly trying to all whose vitality is lowered by weight of years or old-standing bronchial trouble. Serious danger can be averted, however, if Peps tablets are taken at the first sign of a cold or cough.

Peps are a natural medicine which one actually "breathes" straight into chest and lungs and which invigorates and strengthens the entire breathing system.

You simply strip a Peps of its silver jacket and dissolve the tablet on your tongue. The volatile medicinal fumes then given off mix with the breath and circulate through the throat and bronchial tubes into the furthest recesses of the lungs.

This powerful Peps medicine bathes all vital inner parts with its healing influence. It ends germ mischief in throat and air tubes, and relieves and heals swollen inflamed mucus membrane. Coughing is promptly allayed by Peps, hard stringy phlegm is cut, loosened and expelled and the breathing is made normal and easy.

No other remedy is so pleasant, or so efficacious as Peps in warding off the many dangers and weaknesses threatening the throat, chest and lungs at this season, whilst for the cure of coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, etc., Peps are indispensable.

Never venture out into the chilly night air without the protection of Peps. Dissolve one or two tablets in your mouth at the least suspicion of throat irritation or chest discomfort. Chemists and medicine vendors everywhere sell Peps at Re. One per bottle, or from agents: Messrs. Kemp and Co Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT

1926 HUMBER CARS

Built *up* to a high standard *Not down* to a price.
We have been appointed Sole Agents for these Highest class English Cars. Come and inspect the new 9-20 H. P. 4-seater Humber at our premises and the PRICE IS VERY REASONABLE.

The AUTOMOBILE Co. Ld.
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Are you rheumatic?

When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system, repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

NEW—IN—BOMBAY
BUT AS OLD AS 1866

"G. Ghose's Hair Oil."

It is a product of scientific extraction of "RAW TIL SEED." medicated and sweetly scented: a departure in the line of manufacture, conducive to the luxuriant growth of hair, delightfully cooling, refreshing and invigorating; a sure remedy for any complaints connected with nerves and brains.

Get a free sample from "VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION—COLABA."

Head Office: 20, Upper Circular Rd. CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agent: GUHE & Co., Sivlal Motilal Mansion, Lamington Road., BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Mr. M. R. Jayakar made the dramatic announcement in the Cawnpore Congress that together with Messrs. Kelkar and Moonje he would resign his seat in the Council, it was naturally expected that he would re-contest his seat. If there was any purpose in his resignation, it was to put to the test his new fought principle, of responsive co-operation. It would be better in one way to drop the needless adjective and call it co-operation. When challenged in Cawnpore that they had no business to remain in the Council elected as they were on the Swarajist ticket, they had to resign their seats. But none expected that they would make common cause with the Moderates. Everybody thought that they would appeal to the different electorates and get their policy sanctioned by the electorates. Mr. Jayakar for some unaccountable reason seems to have come to the conclusion that discretion was better part of valour and wants to devote himself solely to propaganda, forgetting that his election would have far the best propaganda in his favour. Mr. Jayakar in the last election pursued Dr. Paranjpye to the world's end and got into the Council. But now Messrs. Jayakar and Paranjpye seem to have come to some common understanding and it was announced in the pro-Paranjpye press that Mr. Jayakar was not standing for the Council. The Maratha Swarajists and Moderates were just a few days ago bitter enemies but now they are hugging one another like long lost brothers coming together again. Dr. Paranjpye has no objection to being styled a responsive co-operator and Mr. Jayakar would not mind being called a Moderate. In fact there is little to distinguish between the two. In the coming University election Dr. Paranjpye counts on the support of Mr. Jayakar and his friends. It will not be far wrong to say that Mr. Jayakar is keeping out in order to facilitate the return of Dr. Paranjpye. Whether the pact applies only to the University election or all round, it is not possible to say just now. But Moderates and Co-operators are coming together and it will not be altogether strange if they combine their forces in the coming election.

But what is the electorate going to do? Is it going to return Dr. Paranjpye whom it emphatically rejected three years ago? Has Dr. Paranjpye changed in any way? Does he merit the trust and confidence of the electorates? Because Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar have left the Swarajist Party does it mean that Maharashtra also is going to support Dr. Paranjpye? It is hoped not. I hope Maharashtra will recall the letter of Dr. Paranjpye attacking Lokamanya Tilak in the columns of the "Chronicle." If any man hates Lokamanya like poison it is Dr. Paranjpye and I have yet to see his public recantation of his letter in 1920. In no way has Dr. Paranjpye changed. It is the official disciple of Lokamanya that has changed. The other and truer disciples of Lokamanya should uphold his flag and disown both Paranjpye and Kelkar.

Some say that Dr. Paranjpye is the better man. But better in what respect? The pivot question that every elector has to ask himself is: to what party does he belong? For good or ill, we are committed to the party system. Dr. Paranjpye is a Moderate of Moderates and for a Swarajist to vote for Dr. Paranjpye is nothing short of treachery to his party. Loyalty to the party is called for specially when some prominent Swarajists have become turn-coats. The Swarajists must vote for the official Swarajist and Congress candidate Dr. Deshmukh.

Dr. Deshmukh is in no way inferior to Dr. Paranjpye. So far as academical distinctions go, in his own field Dr. Deshmukh has achieved a distinction equal if not superior to Dr. Paranjpye. The latter is a man deeply imbued with inveterate prejudices. Fortunately he is a frank man and he has blurted out pretty often his hatred of Lokamanya and his school. His work as Minister of Education is too recent to need any lengthy treatment. The electorate strongly disapproved of his Ministership and rejected him in favour of the facile Jayakar who in turn has proved a broken reed. I shall only recall one thing. Dr. Paranjpye went about even in his canvassing tour defending whipping in jails as a necessary measure. It cost him many votes. But I must give him the credit for frankness and I have no doubt he holds the same opinions now as he did three years ago.

Dr. Deshmukh M.D., F.R.C.S., is a distinguished Surgeon in Bombay. It is entirely superfluous to recommend him to the electorate. He is the Congress candidate and he may be trusted to uphold the Congress banner in and out of the Council. During the Rent Act agitation when Mr. Jayakar ostentatiously said that the interests of landlords also should be looked after, it was Dr. Deshmukh that agitated and brought the question to the front and protected the interest of the tenants.

Ever since the University was given the right of sending a member to the Council the Bombay University has been returning an Arts Graduate. It may be useful to break the practice this time in more ways than one. People seem to forget that the Member for Education has to arrange the Medical Department. Dr. Paranjpye's misleading of the Grant Medical College scandal and his weak-kneed surrender to Dr. Carter's may be quoted against him. It is better to have in the Council an independent medical man of the type of Dr. Deshmukh. Dr. Deshmukh's work in the Corporation would be a further justification in returning him to the Council. Government have kept Dr. Paranjpye busy making him jump from committee to committee. Since he left the Council and no doubt Government may be trusted to see that Dr. Paranjpye will not be left without work. Gujerat and Karnatak have special reasons to remember Dr. Paranjpye. It is hoped that they will not forget his splendid services to them. It is trusted that they will vote solidly against him. In Maharashtra, the issue should not be obscured by the defection of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and their support to Dr. Paranjpye behind the "purdah."

Lastly it would not be quite out of place to suggest to Dr. Deshmukh to go on a tour in the province and see that Dr. Paranjpye's attempts to catch votes on one pretext or other are prevented.—Yours, etc.,

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THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

A PARALLEL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay took the lead in protesting against the constitution of the Royal Currency Commission. Madras followed it up at the large and representative meeting. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Karachi also protested against it. It is highly desirable that other cities of industrial and financial importance should follow in Bombay's footsteps and give proof definite of the nation's opposition to this packed Commission.

At the Madras protest meeting Mr. S. Satyamurti made a very reasonable and practical suggestion, which I hope will be fully considered by our leaders. He suggested the formation of a parallel commission, to enquire into this subject and put forward the nation's demands and the national views point before the Indian public and the Indian Government. Also "let us tell the thing at least to the civilized world, at whose bar this Government will stand condemned, if they do not accept our recommendations." The personnel of the people's commission should be made up of members, who have financial, commercial and economic experience and whose sterling honesty of purpose could not be questioned. Men like Prof. K. T. Shah Prof. V. G. Kale, and Messrs. Manu Subedar. A Rangaswami Iyengar, B.E. Madan who are deep students of this subject should find a place on this commission.

There is a precedent for such a course of action on the part of the Indian Nation, when in defiance of the unanimous Indian public opinion, the Government has showered humiliation on the Nation by appointing such a packed commission. The Indian nation boycotted the Hunter Commission, appointed to enquire into the Punjab atrocities in 1919. The Indian National Congress appointed the Punjab Enquiry Committee, whose report was placed before the public, and we know fully well, which of these two enjoyed the confidence of the Indian public. Why then cannot the Indian Nation show in a practical and self-respecting manner its resentment against this humiliation? I am sure the Indian commercial community will readily bear the expenses of such a commission. Will the organisers of the protest meetings in Bombay and other places move in this matter, as soon as possible?—Yours, etc.,

JASVANSTRAY G. MEHTA.

Ghat-Kopar.

MR. CLEMENTS & INDIAN MUSIC.

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—On my way to the Indian Musical Conference in Lucknow, I find that the "Chronicle" has conferred the distinction on Mr. R. C. Clements as "the well-known authority on Indian music" in to-day's issue. It is a statement for which the paper is responsible. After reading the notice through one is conscious of Mr. Clements being as delightfully vague with regards to Indian music as his book and his lectures from time to time, and as the most awful instrument which he has invented, and which he calls the Shruti harmonium. I remember the comedy of Mr. Clements coming to the first I. M. Conference in Baroda in 1916, with a band of his lieutenants, and desired that a whole morning be given to him for his demonstration. This was done. He spoke exhaustively, and demonstrated on his Shruti harmonium, when, to the amusement of the theorists and practical experts collected there, he was found completely incapable of single Shruti with its correct calculations. His lieutenants Messrs. Deval and Chatre, followed him and in trying to uphold Mr. Clements, confounded their statements by jumping from one authority to another, jumbling the whole in a laughable chaos. I may mention here that neither Messrs. Clements, Deval and Chhatre, were Sanscrit scholars, nor are they capable of singing one single classical melody in all its technique and beauty. Mr. Clements failure in 1916 was remarkably complete.

For sometime past there has been a talk about introducing Indian music in the University of Bombay. I have myself exhausted all my energies in trying to get Principal Covernton to give a trial by opening a class under the auspices of the University and we offered our voluntary services in conducting the class. Principal Covernton told me then—about a year ago—that Mr. Clements had offered to give a course of "paid" lectures, and that it was a matter of arranging the fees. Principal Covernton and Mr. Clements have chosen a time when all musical experts will be away in Lucknow. They have the authority to come to any arrangement they like, and play upon the ignorance of the public. I am, therefore, compelled to ask the public and the Press to use their sane judgment when Mr. Clements gives an exhibition of his knowledge on Indian music. Mr. Clements has truly committed himself in his sentence "appalling ravages made by the cheap and nasty music of modern commercialism. He is acting up to that sentiment by thrusting his dreadful Shruti harmonium as a means of education in music.

Mr. Clements is as far removed from Indian Music as the Mars is from the moon, and has certainly no business to pose as an authority and hoodwink the students and the Public.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

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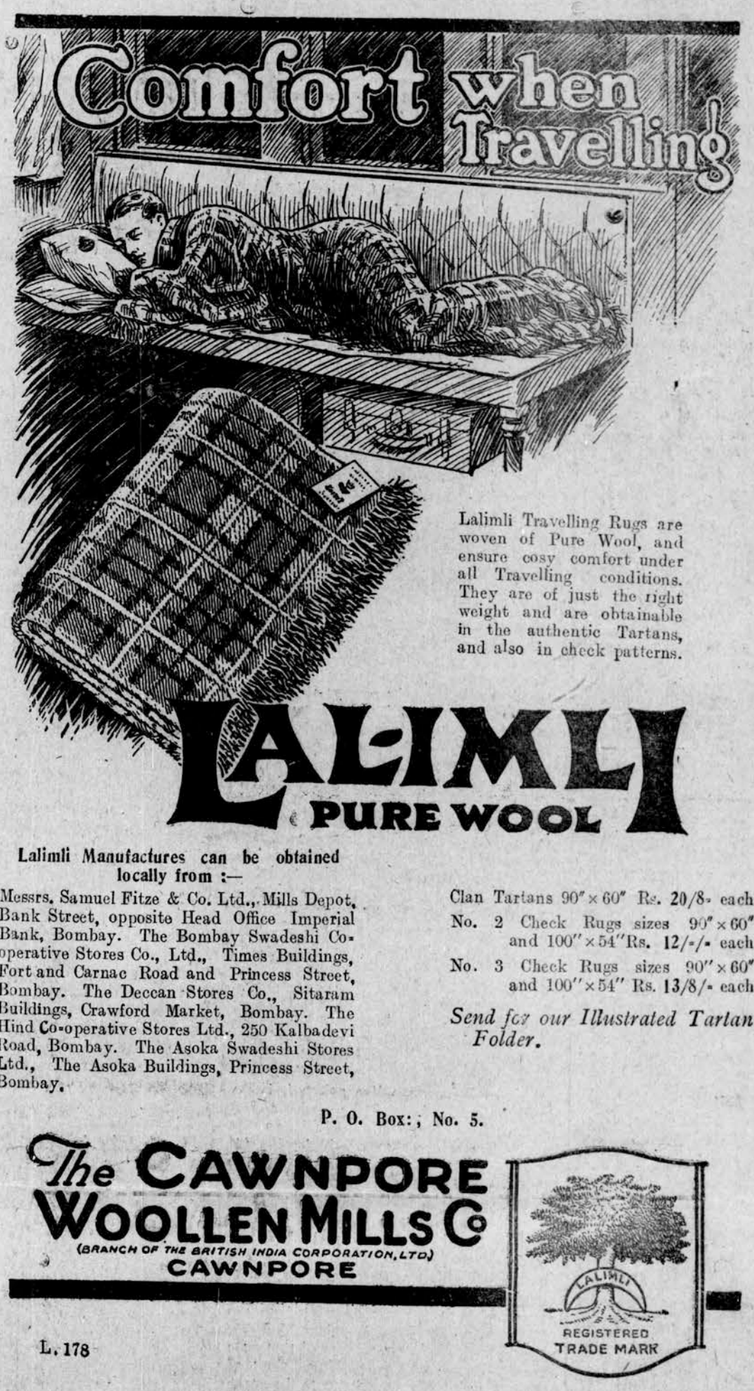

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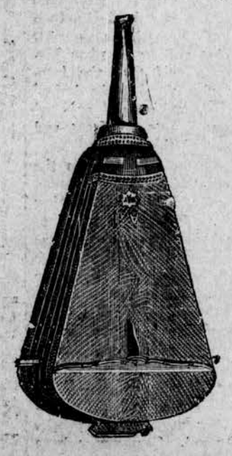

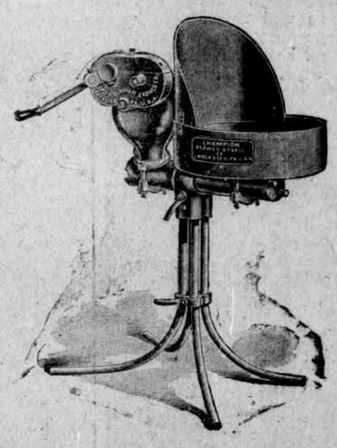

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